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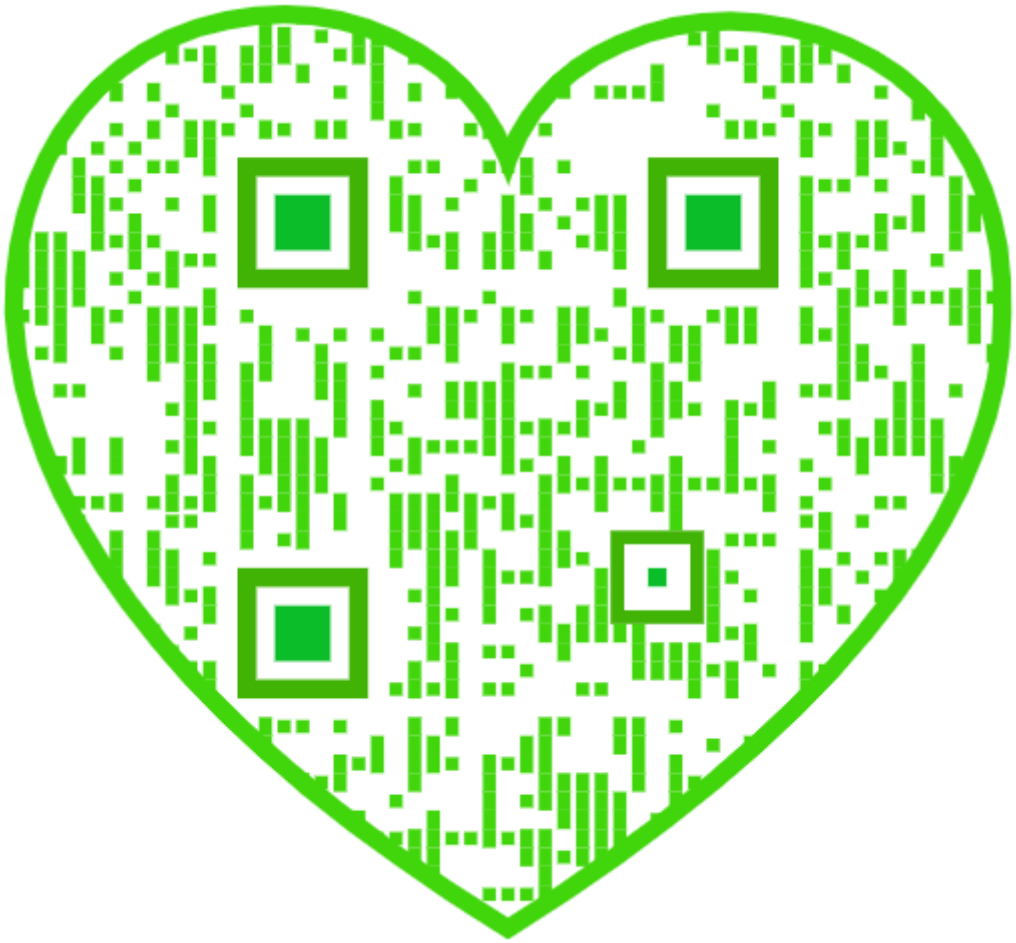

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE TROPHY,

For Annual Competition at Long Range by the Riflemen of the World.

LONG-RANGE
Rifle Shooting.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE

International Long-Range Matches.

COMPLETE ELCHO SHIELD SCORES.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE N. R. A., Etc., Etc.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

BY THE

RIFLE EDITOR of the "FOREST and STREAM and ROD and GUN."

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PREFACE.

In the following pages we have aimed merely to tell the story of the several great international long-range matches, which for a half dozen years past have been events of interest to the peoples of two continents. We have striven to report these "bloodless battles of the butts" as such things should be reported, with the most scrupulous exactness proper in matters where the smallest appreciable fraction plays an important part in forming a conclusion or deciding an event; with greatest possible brevity and simplicity, merits which will commend it alike to the rifleman and the general reader; and, above all, with rigid impartiality, yielding nothing to preference or prejudice, national or personal.

Avoiding any attempt at rifle didactics in recognition of the fact that experience and range drill are the best teachers in the fascinating study of target shooting, and being wary as well of falling into the cheap and showy practice of theorizing as to causes of failure or victory, our intent and purpose has been to keep strictly within the narrative form, to lay the facts and surroundings of the matches before the public and allow such as choose to reach the whys and wherefores of the conclusions according to their several inclinations.

As an American, and as an ardent believer in the superiority of our methods and appliances in this branch of manly sport, it has been our pleasure to witness the several confirmations of that opinion in the successive victories of the American marksmen, and although it appears from the records that the Americans won chiefly because they deserved to win, the results of the contests have been to show that there are riflemen all over the world, or among its English-speaking inhabitants, who have attained a wonderful and almost equal skill in long-range rifle shooting. The meetings have brought close and gallant struggles; and, without a suspicion of ill-play, team after team have met in fair, open contest, have suffered the champion's luck, good or bad, and cherish, we hope, only friendly recollections of the memorable events. On the whole, the victorious riflemen were so nearly beaten as to moderate their rejoicing; the beaten riflemen were so nearly victorious that there should not be a shade of shame in their disappointment.

The chapter on the Elcho Shield records will be found valuable as the record of what is universally recognized as the greatest series of long-range matches.

The Rules and Regulations of the National Rifle Association have been inserted at the request of many riflemen over the country as a reliable and convenient code of range procedure.

The chapter on long-range shooting is intended more especially for the general reader, who may wish to become in a measure familiar with the manner in which big scores are earned.

J. E. W.

August, 1877.

INTERNATIONAL

LONG-RANGE RIFLE SHOOTING.

I.—IRISH-AMERICAN MATCH: CREEDMOOR, 1874.

"Let each man grasp the arm—
The matchless weapon that replies to war and war's alarm—
And let him use the Rifle as the bow was used of yore,
And score the three-feet centres at a thousand feet or more."

The opening of International long-range shooting in America, and the opening of modern rifle practice here, were almost simultaneous events. When the letter of Major Leech suggesting the first of the series of Irish-American matches was penned, not a single shot had yet been fired in a long range-range match on this side the Atlantic. But, with the twinkling of an eye, almost from nowhere, certainly from no gradual growth, American rifle shooting sprang into existence, into full growth and into front place with a single bound, and to-day America stands in the foremost place of the rifle shooting nations of the earth. American rifles and American riflemen have beaten the selected champions of Europe. The keen-eyed Scots have found to their astonishment that American pluck and shrewdness was more than a match for their own careful drill and preparation. The Irish champions again and again drew up their gallant little squad for vigorous assault upon the American stronghold, but failing to catch the secret of the American successes, they have been forced on three occasions to take a second place. From the ends of the earth experts with the small-bore were called to take part in the contests which American riflemen have thrown open to the riflemen of the world, but Australia, as well as Canada, have found the Yankee lads too much for them.

But our aim is to give in as concise a form as practicable the story of the several great matches which have been fought here and abroad between representative national teams, and the starting point in such a narrative must logically be the open letter of Major Arthur Blennerhassett Leech. This letter appeared in the issue of the New York *Herald* for November 22, 1873, reading as follows :

CHALLENGE to the Riflemen of America from the Riflemen of Ireland, Represented by Members of the Irish Rifle Association.

Mr. A. Blennerhassett Leech, founder in 1867 of the Irish Rifle Association, will select from its members a team which he will match against an equal number of the representative American rifle shots, to shoot in the United States, in the autumn of of 1874, on the following conditions :

Targets, Scoring, Etc.—Same as adopted by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, at Wimbledon, 1873 (when the Irish eight won the International Match for the Elcho Shield, beating England and Scotland).

Ranges.—800, 900, 1,000 and 1,100 yards.

Rifles.—Any, not exceeding ten pounds weight, but without telescope sights or hair triggers.

Position.—Any, but no artificial rest permitted either for the rifle or person of the shooter.

The American Team to be composed exclusively of riflemen born in the United States, and to shoot with rifles of American manufacture.

The Irish Team will shoot with rifles by Rigby, of Dublin.

As this challenge is given to decide title to the rifle championship of the world, Mr. Leech will require a sufficient stake to be put down, not for the sake of a trifling pecuniary gain, but as a guarantee that the Irish Team will meet the representative shots of America.

Mr. Leech desires to draw the attention of the American people to the fact that the laws of Great Britain forbid the formation in Ireland of rifle corps similar to those which exist in great numbers in England and Scotland, and that any skill acquired by Irishmen in rifle shooting is the result of individual exertion under difficulties arising from discouraging legislation. Arthur B. Leech.

Dublin, Oct., 31, 1873.

The Irish Team-men at that time had just won for themselves the title of the champions of Great Britain in the successful issue of the Elcho Shield match at Wimbledon, near London, in the July preceding, in that match fighting against selected "eights" of the best long-range shooters of Scotland and England. Irish riflemen had been successful by a very creditable score in distancing their competitors. Looking about for other worlds to conquer, the Irish riflemen pitched upon America, and the challenge appeared. It came from what was, by record, the strongest to what was *de facto* the then weakest shooting nation in the world. On this side the water what little had been done at long range served more to show how lamentably deficient we were. Creedmoor was the only long-range shooting park in the country, and here up to the receipt of the letter but two matches at ranges of 800 yards and over had been fought. The first of these was the "Sharpshooters' Championship Match," fought during the fall meeting, seven shots each, at 800 and 1,000 yards. The winning scores stood, out of a possible 56, old square target :

Name.	800 yd's.	1,000 y'ds.	Total	Name.	800 y'ds.	1,000 y'ds.	Total
J. Adam	25	23	48	Lieut. Campbell	23	11	34
A. J. Roux	21	20	41	G. W Yale	54	7	31
R. Omand	26	13	39	J. R. Hawley,	15	13	28
H. Fulton	22	15	37	W. Carmichael	20	8	28
L. L. Hepburn	22	12	34				

Of this list Adam, Omand and Campbell were Canadians, familiar with the use of the match rifle, Hepburn and Yale were professional gunmakers, Roux and Carmichael belonged to the Twenty-second Regiment, whose members had been in the habit of mid-range target-shooting as a regimental sport, while Fulton and Hawley as ex-officers from the war of the rebellion were not unfamiliar with the handling of firearms, and yet this was the best exhibit it was possible to make. On November 15, 1873, the first match for the Remington Diamond Badge was fought, and again the incapacity of the American shots was shown, for out of a possible 82 the following scores were recorded, a Canadian again at the head, seven shots per distance :

Name.	500 y'ds.	800 y'ds.	1,000 y'ds.	Total	Name.	500 y'ds.	800 y'ds.	1,000 y'ds.	Total
R. Omand	23	25	22	70	H. A. Gildersleeve	17	27	2	46
J. S. Conlin	23	23	19	65	G. W. Yale	24	19	0	43
J. P. M. Richards	22	20	16	58	L. C. Bruce	24	2	11	37
L. Backer	22	21	14	57	A. V. Caulfield, Jr.	15	6	15	36
S. I Kellogg, Jr.	21	23	10	54	H. Fulton	24	12	0	36

The above is a full and unreserved exhibit of the finest long-range skill the country possessed at the time the Irish challenge was thrown down. Already a club had been formed styled the "Amateur Rifle Club." The majority of the members of the club, then numbering 63, had never fired a shot at long-range. All were then using the common sporting rifle, with the usual hunting sights ; the pistol stocks, wind gauges, Vernier sights, hardened and improved conical bullets, and

heavy charges, now in general use for long-range work, being then unknown in this country except by report.

In accepting the challenge, the club members were fully conscious of their own weakness, and sought to act not for themselves, but solely as the representatives of the riflemen of America, to whom the challenge was addressed, their utmost hope being that they would be able out of their number to develop two or three sufficiently skillful to constitute a part of the team, it being expected that the remainder would be composed of riflemen from other sections of the country, and not connected with the club. Correspondence during the winter brought about a distinct understanding between Major Leech and the Amateur Rifle Club, and the following was issued broadcast over the country:

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB, NEW YORK, March 11, 1874.

To the Riflemen of America:

A challenge having been extended to you by the Irish Eight (who won the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon in 1873), the Amateur Rifle Club of this city have accepted it upon your behalf:

The programme submitted by the Irish team has been agreed upon as follows:

Programme of the International Rifle Match between the riflemen of the United States of America and the riflemen of Ireland, represented by a team to be chosen from the members of the Irish Rifle Association, to take place at Creedmoor, Long Island, not sooner than the 15th of September or later than the 15th of October, 1874, on the following terms, viz.:

TEAM—Each team to consist of not more than eight or less than six men, at the option of the Irish, whose decision will be announced on their arrival at New York. The American team to be composed exclusively of riflemen born in the United States. The Irish team to consist of men qualified to shoot in the Irish eight at Wimbledon.

RIFLES—Any, not exceeding ten pounds weight; minimum pull of trigger three pounds. The Americans to shoot with rifles of *bona fide* American manufacture. The Irish to shoot with rifles manufactured by Messrs. John Rigby & Co., of Dublin.

SIGHTS, AMMUNITION, TARGETS AND MARKING—To be according to printed regulations in force at Wimbledon, 1873. [These were similar to those of the National Rifle Association of America.]

RANGES—Eight hundred yards, nine hundred yards, and one thousand yards.

NUMBER OF SHOTS—Fifteen at each range by each competitor.

PREVIOUS PRACTICE—The Irish team to be allowed the use of the range for practice for at least two days before the match.

POSITION—Any; no artificial rest to be used either for the rifle or person of the shooter.

Mr. Leech, on the part of the Irish Team, guarantees to deposit, on his arrival at New York, with the National Rifle Association of America, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, a like sum to be deposited by the American team, and this sum of £200 to be handed over to the captain for division among the members of the winning team.

Targets, range, and all accessories for carrying out the match to devolve on the Americans. The Americans to choose a referee to act for their team. Mr. Leech will act in the capacity of referee for the Irish team, and the two referees shall mutually select an umpire, to whom, in case of difference of opinion, they shall refer, and whose decision shall be final.

The terms of the match to be signed by Geo. W. Wingate, on behalf of the Amateur Rifle Club, and by Arthur Blennerhasset Leech on behalf of the Irish Team.

Duplicate copies of this programme to be exchanged, and all necessary arrangements to be completed on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.

Should either team fail to make an appearance on the day and hour agreed upon for the match, the team then present may claim the championship and stakes.

In taking this step the Amateur Rifle Club do not claim that they include among their members the best riflemen of America, but only assume to act as your representatives for the purpose of placing the matter in such a shape as to permit all, who prove themselves competent, to compete, irrespective of their residence or membership.

The targets and scoring used in the match will be in accordance with the rules of the National Rifle Association, viz.: Targets, six feet high by twelve wide, having a black bull's-eye three feet square, surrounded by the centre, six feet square,

the rest of the target constituting the outer; bull's-eyes counting four points, centres three, outers two. Any sights allowed but telescopic, magnifying, and such as conceal the target so as to prevent the danger signal from being seen. Any ammunition may be used. Any position will be allowed which can be taken on level ground without artificial rests. The other particulars sufficiently appear in the programme.

It is requested that all native-born Americans who are interested in rifle shooting, and who desire to form part of the team which is to represent America in this match, will at once commence practicing for the purpose, and will, on or before the first day of July next, forward to the subscriber a score of fifteen consecutive shots made at each distance named in the programme.

At some time during July or August, to be hereafter designated, one or more matches will be held at Creedmoor to shoot for places in the team. Notice of these will be sent to all forwarding these returns, as well as to the regular members of the club, and all, whether members or not, will be allowed to compete at them upon equal terms. From the competitors making the best scores upon these occasions, the Executive Committee will select a certain number who will shoot against each other until the best shots are definitely ascertained; and these, and these only, will be allowed to shoot in the team. The Amateur Club will provide the markers and pay all the expenses of these matches.

The matter is one that appeals so strongly to your pride, not only as riflemen but as Americans, that it is to be hoped that the best shots in the country will come forward in this match. The gentlemen who have sent the challenge are very skillful riflemen (their average score in the match for the Elcho Shield being 149.37 points out of a possible 180, or 3.32 a shot), but there are many in America fully as expert, and if they can be induced to engage in the undertaking the result cannot be doubtful.

By order of the Executive Committee.

FRED P. FAIRBANKS,
Secretary Amateur Rifle Club.

But up to July 1st not a single filled up form was returned. It was not surely for want of the necessary publicity, for not only did the leading dailies of New York, but the press throughout the country and the weekly sporting press did all in their power to spread the invitation; but as a matter of fact the conditions of the match were new, and the arms specified were not in the hands of rifle shooters. During the winter and early spring the Remington and Sharps gun works, in recognition of the fact that American rifles as well as American riflemen were to be tried in the coming contest, had each produced long-range rifles fulfilling the conditions, and possessing all the attachments and improvements required to insure accuracy at the longest ranges. The possession of these weapons by members of the Amateur Club really left them on an equality with the coming experts so far as shooting appliances were concerned. But the bulk of shooting among the riflemen of the country was either with sporting weapons at low-ranges, or for target shooting with heavy hair-trigger rifles. The result consequently was, that when the time came for the competitions at which the team was to be selected not a single competitor outside of those regularly belonging to the club presented himself in response to the circular, and it became evident that the Amateur Rifle Club must rely upon its own members to represent America in this match. Accordingly the club issued the following circular:

Notice is hereby given that six competitions will be held at Creedmoor, on the following days, viz: July 15, 18, 22, 29, and August 1 and 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting a team to practice for the Irish-American contest, which competitions will be held under the following conditions:

Open to all natives of the United States.

RIFLE—Any of American manufacture, and within the rules of the club.

POSITION—Any without artificial rest.

DISTANCES—800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

ROUNDS—Fifteen at 800 and 900, twenty at 1,000 yards. No sighting shots.

The twelve making the highest aggregate scores in any four of the six competitions to be selected to form the team and reserve.

Three markers will be provided, two days in each week, for the exclusive use of those selected as above, and each man will also be furnished with 100 rounds of ammunition per week. Further arrangements are also being made to facilitate their

practice, and render it as little expensive as possible. For this reason all persons entering these competitions will be required to pledge themselves that should they be successful competitors they will practice as far as possible in such places and at such times as may be directed by the Executive Committee, and do all in their power to qualify for the match.

The members of the Club are earnestly requested to co-operate with the committee in their endeavors to produce a team worthy of representing America in September next. Our opponents, already tried and experienced marksmen, are receiving in numerous ways the support and encouragement of their countrymen, and it will be absolutely necessary for the A. R. C. to make a vigorous effort to create a similar interest in the forthcoming contest among our own countrymen, if we would meet them on anything like even terms.

It will devolve upon the club to provide means for the training of the team, the carrying on of the match, and the proper reception of our guests, and to this end it is desirable that each individual member should exert himself in any way in which he can make his influence available, and particularly in the matter of raising funds.

The day named for the contest is Saturday, September 26, 1874.

By order of the Executive Committee,

FRED P. FAIRBANKS,
Secretary.

The series of test matches thus outlined were somewhat interrupted by boisterous weather, but with a supplementary day's shooting the team and reserves were finally chosen and practiced with most commendable zeal and energy up to the day of the match. What the American riflemen were then able to do, and what a vast deal of ground they had yet to pull over before they could hope to cope successfully with the Irish experts may be judged from the following exhibit of scores made, reckoning 15 shots at each of the distances 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, making a possible total per man of 180 points:

Name.	July 15	July 18	July 22	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Aug. 29	Sept 2	Sept 3	Sept 9	Sept 12	Sept 22	Sept 24
Henry Fulton *.....	129	133	113	143	..	137	141	149	119	142	152	159	168
G. W. Yale †.....	142	138	117	119	..	119	131	144	150	139	143	142	150
John Bodine *.....	..	130	127	..	..	..	135	..	150	137	.	156	158
H. A. Gildersleeve †.....	..	113	..	136	..	..	..	136	148	142	153	152	154
L. L. Hepburn *.....	132	118	..	124	147	..	..	..	..	133	..	153	156
T. S. Dakin †.....	143	128	115	114	112	135	149	139	146	140	120	142	158
J. T. B. Collins †.....	..	125	..	116	138	..	131	146	135	141	136	125	156
E. H. Sanford †.....	127	..	107	114	128	121	..	145	125	127	142	125	144
L. M. Ballard †.....	120	140	114	104	127	133	127	140	136	105	147	..	..
F. S. Gardner †.....	..	123	97	119	123	114	107	121	149	109	115	..	..
J. S. Conlin †.....	..	136	116	129	128	..	..	139	135	130	120	..	..
A. V. Canfield, Jr.*.....	126	112	..	133	..	..	112	..	..	119	145	126	126
A. Anderson †.....	129	130	121	..	133	..	131	154	137	143	143	..	..

* Remington Creedmoor rifle. † Sharps Creedmoor rifle.

It will be noted what a marked improvement took place in the scores of the first six men after they had been finally determined upon as the team; and in the scores of Sept. 22 and 24, each of these gentleman surpassed anything that he had formerly done; but on the whole, the scores, while fair for beginners at the difficult art of long-range firing, were but questionable guarantees for success against the visiting team. On the 16th of Sept. the Irish rifle party arrived per steamship Scotia, and were received at the wharf by a committee of the Amateur Rifle Club, and by them escorted to rooms at the Windsor Hotel. Accompanying the actual shooters came the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Viscount Masserene and Ferrard, Alderman Manning of Dublin, and a number of ladies. Major Leech and his men were very hopeful of success, and expressed the wish that "a good rattling breeze" might form one of the accompaniments of the match. On the 18th the team and friends went to Garden City, taking a flying glimpse of the range from the cars. On the 19th the Irish shooters tried their hands with American breech-loaders in the Remington Diamond Badge match. So confident did Major Leech and his associates feel of success, that they took but one regular practice upon the range before the final

match; this was on the 24th. Already it had been determined to put but six men in the field, and a comparison of the scores on that day showed a result surprising all round. The American score surpassed that of the Irish by 12 points. At once the spirits of the home team rose inproportion as those of the Irish shots were depressed. The scores on this noteworthy rehearsal stood:

AMERICAN TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total	IRISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Fulton	57	55	56	168	Wilson	54	57	47	158
Bodine	54	50	54	158	Hamilton	57	55	46	158
Dakin	56	54	48	158	Walker	54	51	52	157
Collins	55	47	54	156	Johnson	55	53	49	157
Hepburn	53	55	48	156	Rigby	57	51	49	157
Gildersleeve	52	52	50	154	Milner	51	52	48	151
Total	327	313	310	950	Total	328	319	291	938

With this showing the match day arrived. It was an unfortunate one for the foreign team men. They went to the range handicapped by the weather; the heat in the shade ran up to mid-summer figures, and out upon the parched, bare sod of the shooting ground it was simply torture for the Irishmen to work and toil in the hot work of rifle practice. No refreshing breeze swept across the range, but the hot sun pouring down upon the open space, and the slight exhalation far down near the targets told the practiced eye that the mirage would be likely to bother the riflemen a good deal. The targets had been arranged in groups of two; 19 and 20 for one squad, and 16 and 17 for a second squad, No. 18 target being removed. This afforded an easy distinction in the popular eye between the Irish and American targets. Major Leech winning the choice took group 16 and 17, the wisdom of his selection being manifest at 1,000 yards, where the shade of the old cherry tree over his position was very refreshing to his men.

The assignment of markers, spotters and scorers for each party to each target was then made. One man each was named by Major Leech and Colonel Wingate, the American Team Captain, to go to the butts and sit at each target and carefully see that the marker performed his whole duty faithfully. Others were put at the firing point with good glasses to see the spot struck by each bullet upon the target, and see that it was marked as hit, while others again acted as scorers, duplicate tickets being made out, and compared at the close. These admirable precautions prevented anything like a doubt of accuracy or fair dealing in all parts of the competition. Once or twice the men in the butts came out to examine a target more minutely, but the shots were in all cases correctly signalled, and there was no grumbling.

Just before the firing began, Major Leech, who is an exceedingly dignified gentleman, desired to present Colonel Wingate, Captain of the American Team, with a badge, the counterpart of which he himself wore as Captain of the Irish Team. A circle of men was soon formed, and Mr. Leech began the presentation speech, explaining the nature of the badge and the pleasure it gave him in presenting it. He was about to conclude, and said, "Here it is, sir," putting his hand into his pocket. But he ascertained that the badge was not in that pocket. The honeyed words flowed from his mouth thick and fast as he rummaged pocket after pocket for the trinket, when all at once its whereabouts occurred to him, he exclaimed, "Oh, be Dad, it's in Johnson's box!" The speech was finished amid roars of laughter, but the presentation was postponed.

Considerable delay occurred in beginning the firing, both teams being apparently desirous to wait for the other to open fire. Every one busied himself cleaning or discharging his rifle, so as not to have too much the air of waiting for the other. At this time the large crowd of people gathered on the grounds had swelled to at least 8,000. They now gathered closely around the semi-circular rope which had been placed as a barrier to preserve the firing parties from interruption. As

the preparations to begin proceeded, the boisterous conversation gradually ceased, and the immense assemblage waited with bated breath for the shot which should announce that the match was entered upon. Impatient of waiting for the Americans, the Irish, with characteristic pluck, began the contest. The distribution of the marksmen was as follows:—Captain Walker, J. Rigby and J. B. Hamilton occupied 16; J. Wilson, J. K. Milner and E. Johnson, 17; H. Fulton, J. Bodine and L. L. Hepburn, 19; Colonel Gildersleeve, G. W. Yale and T. S Dakin, 20.

Captain Walker was the first to send a bullet whizzing up the range. Where it went is a mystery to this day. Certainly it never struck the target aimed at. No disk responded to the murmur of satisfaction that ran toward the American targets when this first Irish shot went for a blank; and when, a moment later, Major Hamilton, of the Irish squad, put in a bull's-eye, the answering cheer from the Irish sympathizers came back. The cheering was promptly checked at the request of Major Leech, the crowds, after a time, restraining their natural inclination to shout their exultation as their favorite made a successful hit. The effort was great, but the people were admirably behaved from first to last, and the officers on the range were not once called to active service in regulating any boisterous or riotous demonstration. Watching a target is at best but poor sport to an outsider or non-rifleman, but the honor at stake, and the pride of nationality kept up the attention unflagging to the end. The shooting went steadily on, without a break or flaw. A machine-like precision governed the raising and lowering of the marking disks, and without a hint of dissatisfaction the 800 yards range closed, and the footings-up showed 326 for the Americans and 317 for the Irish. Lunch was then the order of the hour for all, victors and vanquished alike, the crowd at large pouring away to the booths and refreshment stands, while the shooters, the ladies of the Irish and American parties, and prominent citizens assembled in a large marquee tent, where a fine collation had been provided. This was earnestly discussed, and too liberally, we fear, by one or more of the marksmen, and at its close a surprise was awaiting both teams in a courteous act of generosity by Major Leech, who, rising, said that he had resolved to afford himself the opportunity of discharging a little duty. When the Irish Team came to this country they naturally expected that they would be received with courtesy and kind attention, but he would say that if they had had the one-twentieth part of the hospitality extended to them, it would have been far in excess of what they had anticipated. On behalf of the Irish Riflemen he would say that they were deeply sensible and greatly impressed with the kindness and consideration shown their happy visit to America. (Applause.) The result of the match —while both sides were, of course, anxious to win—he held to be of complete insignificance, as weighed with the circumstances of their visit in making acquaintances and meeting their countrymen on this side of the Atlantic. (Applause.)

He would like, under the circumstances, to leave his friends in America a little souvenir of the visit of the Irish Team, to be shot for on any terms that might be deemed advisable. (Here Major Leech uncovered a beautiful silver pitcher, exquisitely worked, and surmounted by a little silver tower, representative of the famous old towers of Ireland. The gift, which is in hammered silver, was covered on the sides with varied clusters of roses and shamrocks in bas-relief, and resting upon an ebony stand, it rose some eighteen inches. The cost of the trophy was over 100 guineas.) He went on to say that it was made of Irish silver, and worked in Ireland. It was as Irish as the rifles they shot with, and as the hearts that beat in the bosoms of the marksmen. It was, indeed, racy of the soil. He begged the Amateur Rifle Club would take it, with his good will, and he would take the liberty of reading the inscription: "Presented for competition to the Riflemen of America by Arthur Blennerhassett Leech, Captain of the International Team of Riflemen, on the occasion of their visit to New York, 1874." (Cheers.) The face on it remained for themselves to fill up, and he would only hope that the best man would win it. (Applause.)

Colonel Wingate returned thanks for the beautiful souvenir which had just been tendered. When the match was first arranged the American Team had never calculated on anything more than a creditable display on their own part, and such as would encourage future contests; but they were determined, even if they did not succeed, that Americans would not be surpassed in courtesy, hospitality and kindness.

With reciprocal cheers for guests and hosts the riflemen returned to their match work, and both parties set to work in dead earnest. The Americans were encouraged by their former lead, and the Irishmen shot under the spur of impending defeat. Neither squad did so well as at the 800 yards range, but of the two the Irish Team shot best, making a total of 312 against an American aggregate of 310. This gave a gain of two points, and left the Americans with but seven points lead. As the opening shot of the Irish team at 800 yards had been a miss, so, again, at 900 yards, J. K. Milner opened his score with a bull's-eye shot on one of the American targets, a piece of carelessness which, as the grand total shows, cost the Irish Team the match.

The 1,000 yards range yet remained, and upon this homestretch the men brought all their skill and science to bear. But the dinner, or the excitement, or the fatigue was telling on the men. Walker, on one side, and Hepburn and Dakin, on the other, opened their longest range record with "goose-eggs," the last named through a defective bullet. The crowd of Irish Americans behind the firing point had their spirits raised by the slight gain showed by their champions. The Irish riflemen themselves, however, did not seem so sanguine. From the very start, or at least as soon as it was known that they were some points behind, they seemed to shoot with a sullen display of grit. They consulted one with another in whispers, and went to and from the firing-rug without a glance or outward notice of the immense throng present. Large beads of perspiration stood out upon their foreheads, and at every instant's grace from loading or firing they dodged under the umbrellas with which they were provided. With the prospect of a stern chase, and to them an uncomfortably hot day, they were under a load which their superior science and long experience could not remove. The fight, however, was a desperate one. Slowly they stretched themselves along the ground, steadily they took aim; care and deliberation marked every step, and that they were doing their very best is evidenced in the fact that by their own admissions they had never surpassed their record in this match.

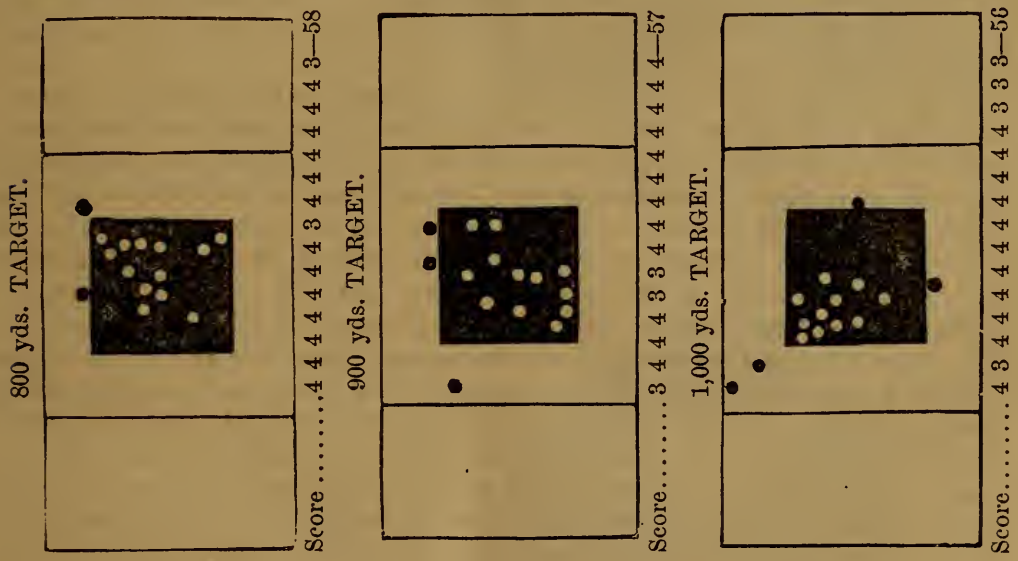
At one point of the match the bright hue of the American sky gave way to the cold, gray light, resembling that with which the Irish riflemen were familiar. Taking advantage of this, the Irish fired rapidly, and scored a bull's-eye almost every shot. The excellence of one team seemed to inoculate the other with the fever of luck and skill, and while the Americans forged ahead until, at one period in the match, they were fourteen points ahead, the Irishmen closed the gap, and at their finish, which occurred several shots before their rivals, it was actually found that they were ahead. Then came the critical moment of the whole day's sport. The Irishmen had done their work—had placed themselves upon the record beyond possibility of change, and the Americans had yet several shots to make. Lieutenant Fulton insisted on knowing the opposite score before firing his last shot, and as a consequence of his anxiety and worry, made a center, leaving the Irishmen one point ahead. Only the few scorers and counters were aware of this. In the rapidity of the closing shots the crowd had lost track of the course of things, and it was not generally known that the Americans were behind. Had it been so, it is not unlikely that the excitement would have run so high as to destroy the steadiness of the one American upon whom the national chances now depended. Colonel Bodine had yet one shot to go. If he missed this, his last effort, the Americans would lose the victory by one point. If he made a "bull's-eye," four would be added to their aggregate, and their opponents would be left three points in the rear. Knowing this, and with the blood running across his

hand from a wound received from a broken ginger-ale bottle a few moments before, Colonel Bodine stretched himself carefully out, grasped his familiar weapon with a firm hand, and taking a long, steady aim, fired. The crowd stood—not one moved; several thousand pairs of eyes fixed upon one little point, a half-mile off, looking for the metal disk which indicates the opening of the trap for the marking of a shot.

"There it is!" cried a dozen, and in a second more the white bull's-eye disc came slowly up, as if from a weary marker's hand, and rested plainly before the bull's-eye, covering its black face from the gladdened eyes of at least half the crowd. No sooner had the mere edge of the disk appeared than such a shout went up as notified all those on the range that the match was over. No need of asking who had won—the sweeping American hurrah told it at once.

Had it not been for the almost marvelously perfect score of the leading American shot the Americans must have been beaten; not badly, but as well and completely as they were now the vanquishers. To Major Fulton, with his superb score of 171 in the possible 180, never equaled in his history of the old target, the honors of this first American victory properly belongs. While his associates shot well, had he shot no better they would together have been a beaten team.

The excellence of the shooting may be judged from the following fac-similies of the targets, showing the exact location of each shot:



When the cheering had partially ceased it took Major Leech but a few moments to compare totals and convince himself beyond a doubt that he was, indeed, vanquished, but he was ready with a merry, blithesome speech, and with the two teams forming the central figures of a great throng, each member of the American Team was decorated by a special badge at the hands of Lady Masserene. Then, with cheers for the Irish and cheers for the home team, with an extra round for General Shaler, who had filled the honorary office of umpire during the day, the story of the first really International rifle match passed into history.

It now only remains to give the formal figures of the match, and to look at the *personnel* of the teams. On the Irish side, John Rigby is a prominent member. He is close on six feet in height, and strongly built, with a keen gray eye. He is a member of that famous firm of Irish gunmakers, whose saw-handled pistols were in pretty frequent requisition in the good old "pistols and coffee" time, and who are now making shot-guns and long-range rifles famous the world over. He shoots lying face downward.

Dr. Hamilton, a staff surgeon in the British Army, looked upon as the most reliable shot of the team, certainly justified the hopes of his friends. He is a handsome

man, standing six feet in his stockings, and soldier-like in carriage, about thirty six years old. Dr. Hamilton shoots in the regular military position.

Captain Walker is another tall man, rather heavily built. He holds a commission in the British Army, and is a jovial fellow when not under shooting regime.

Joshua K. Milner, "plucky Milner," as he has since been properly named, is a slightly built man. He lies on his back, slightly turned to one side, the butt of the rifle resting in the arm-pit, while the extremity of the barrel rests on his toe. To bring the rear sight near the eye, it is placed upon the stock, near the heel plate. Mr. Milner is engaged in the wool business, as is also Mr. James Wilson, of Belfast, a dark haired young man of medium build, one of the best rifle shots in the North of Ireland. He uses the ordinary prone position, and throughout his forty-five shots did not get out of the centre square.

Mr. Edmund Johnson is a Dublin jeweler, slightly built, with light eyes and fair hair. He has done, at times, most extraordinary work, but on the 26th inst. was in rather poor health.

The team, as a whole and individually, was a typhical Irish one, representing the culture and standing of the best Irish society. Over confidence had been their weakness, showing itself in an independent style of shooting, and while every man had, no doubt, exerted himself personally in the match to the utmost, by lack of system he failed to get that more serviceable reliance which comes in knowing that all are pulling together, and brings about that "shooting in a bunch," which is an unfailing characteristic of a strong, well-handled team.

In the selection of the men from among the members of the Irish Rifle Association, Major Leech had used care and discrimination. They were good men, every one, and handling, as they did, the same make of rifle throughout, there was no reason why victory should not have inclined toward them, and the Americans felt highly the honor which had fallen to them in defeating such a team. For any team to have beaten such a picked half-dozen of marksmen as Major Leech took over to the United State would, under any circumstances, have been no slight achievement, but for a squad of men, who may be called mere recruits with the long-range rifle, to have beaten them, and above all, to have beaten them when their shooting was more wonderful than any team-shooting that has ever been seen before, is nothing less than astounding. Certainly nothing of the kind was anticipated. The New York military and sporting journals took from the outset the most modest view of their countrymen's prospects in the match, and, while urging them to persevere in steady practice, pointed out, reasonably enough, that they could hardly expect, after a few months' practice, to hold their own against the famous Irish small bore shots. For the winners there was nothing but congratulations, and the losers certainly had nothing to be ashamed of. No doubt both sides put forth all their strength, and shot exceptionally well under the stimulus of patriotism, but the clear atmosphere of America is particularly favorable to good scores at long ranges, and with the handicapping of system and firing position enjoyed by the American shots, the result in their favor is not so surprising, after all; but, under the circumstances, it reflects great credit upon the gentlemen who got the match up.

The *Nation*, speaking of one phase of the match, says: "One of the most pleasing things about this match, when we consider that it was international, was that it did not break up in confusion and loud accusations of fraud on both sides and threats of violence from the spectators, followed for the succeeding week by letters to the newspapers proving that the targets used by the two sides were not the same size; that the ground was not measured fairly; that the score was not correctly kept; and that the sights of the rifles had been tampered with. On the contrary, the greatest good feeling seems to have prevailed, and the match terminated with a festive procession to the Windsor House, from the balcony of which the Lord Mayor had the pleasure of addressing an enthusiastic public, a large portion of which was quite as Irish as himself. The visit of the Lord Mayor and his party has been from the first an immense success."

HENRY FULTON.

Of the American group, Henry Fulton is a surveyor by profession, born in New York State. He is twenty-eight years old, is of medium height, weighs about 145 pounds. His record proves him to be the best shot in the world. He served during the late war as Lieutenant in the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, and since then has held various posts in the militia service. He shoots lying on his back, the rifle between his crossed legs, his left arm behind his neck, holding the butt of the gun in his left hand, the elbow of the right arm resting on the ground, known here as the "Fulton" position.

In one of his engagements during the war he was wounded and captured and enjoyed (?) a four months' captivity in Libby Prison, when he was exchanged and served to the end of the war. He then took to the plains which he crossed five times on horseback and in the stage coach. Since 1870 he has lived East.

THOMAS S. DAKIN.

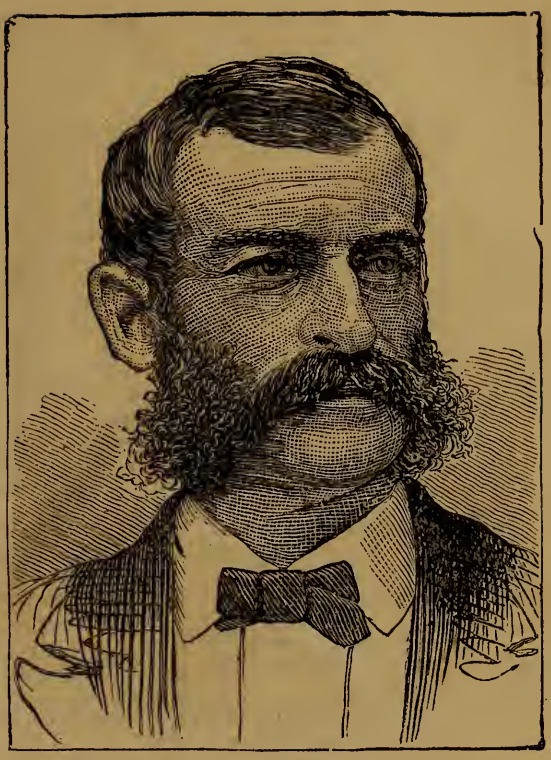
General Thomas Spencer Dakin is Major-General of the Second Division, National Guard S. N. Y.; is forty-three years old, weighs 220 pounds. He has seen service in the war; shoots in the face-downward position. He is a New Yorker, having been born in Orange County in 1831. In person he is a tall, strong, deep-chested man. At the age of seventeen he entered upon a mercantile career in the city of N. Y., went under in the panic of 1857, but came up again like a genuine American, and in 1870 withdrew from business. He had enjoyed no experience in rifle shooting prior to the establishment of Creedmoor range, since which he has fired in all sorts of matches and with all sorts of rifles. In long-range no rifleman has taken greater care in all the details of practice, and his records give the most exact data on all his range work.

JOHN BODINE.

Colonel John Bodine is forty-eight years old. He lives in Highland, Ulster County, N. Y., where he was born. He is about six feet high, well proportioned, and straight as an Indian. He shoots in the face-downward position, taking deliberate aim, and talks but little. He has the finest collection of firearms, perhaps, of any gentleman in the State, and when Creedmoor opened was probably the best posted man in America on matters of target practice, his experience running back over a period of thirty years. His business in early life as a bank teller at Newburgh, on the Hudson, gave him opportunity to indulge in his love for bull's eye hitting at the time when heavy rifles with fine hair sights and set triggers were all the fashion, and his carefully trained judgment make his suggestions touching improvements in the making and loading of rifles of value to manufacturers. He has fairly earned the title of "Old Reliable" among this first generation of modern American rifle shooters.

L. L. HEPBURN.

Mr. L. L. Hepburn is forty-two years old, born in the "North Woods," New York State; stands five feet nine inches high, weighs about 160 pounds, and has sandy hair and whiskers. He is a practical gunmaker, employed in the works of Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, Ilion, N. Y. The guns both he and Lieutenant Fulton used were made with his own hands. When shooting he lies leaning on the right side, resting the gun over the left leg, with the stock resting under the arm-pit. He has had a very varied experience, his duties to the Remington Works requiring frequent trips to out-of-town ranges and shooting grounds in various parts of the country.



G. W. YALE.

Mr. George Wooster Yale is forty-eight years old, short and thick-set. He shoots in a somewhat similar position to that of Mr. Hepburn, and, like that gentleman, is a gunmaker, being Superintendent of the Sharps Rifle Company. The rifles used by General Dakin and Colonel Gildersleeve, as well as his own, were made by him, or under his supervision. He is the only thoroughbred "Yankee" on the team, and half a dozen of his drawling nasal utterances will convince any listener of his springing point. Taking his first lessons in manual at blacksmithing in 1845 at the old Eli Whitney Gun Works, New Haven, from that time he has been identified with the gun interest in this country as maker, tester and inventer, and is as familiar with the old muzzle-loader as the modern breech-loader. During the war he made frequent exhibitions of the shooting qualities of the Sharps Military Rifle before examining and military boards.

H. A. GILDERSLEEVE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alger Gildersleeve is a lawyer. He is thirty-three years old, is of medium height, heavily built, and, although a young rifleman, is a first-class one, cool and steady. He enlisted, during the late war, in the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York Regiment, was at Gettysburg, became Provost Marshal of the Twentieth Army Corps, and subsequently marched with Sherman to the sea. He has held various positions of honor in the National Guard of New York State, and as a member of regimental teams, and in general military shooting, has been very successful in taking prizes at Creedmoor. To merely recite the list of prizes taken by him would require more space than can be spared. He is the son of a farmer, and has a farmer-like directness in his manner, hitting straight to the point at issue every time. His legal studies have but added perspicuity to what was already a clear brain and vigorous mind. He acted as one of the incorporators of the Creedmoor range, and has received most of his shooting experience on that ground.

THE SCORES.

Irish-American Match—Creedmoor, September 26, 1874.

AMERICAN TEAM.—Colonel G. W. Wingate, Captain.

Lieutenant H. Fulton—Remington Rifle.

Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3	58
900	3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	57
1000	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3	56—171

G. W. Yale—Sharps Rifle.

800	3 3 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	55
900	4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4	56
1000	4 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 0 3 3 4 4	51—162

Colonel John Bodine—Remington Rifle.

800	3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4	54
900	3 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 2 3	51
1000	4 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 2 4 4 4	53—158

Colonel H. A. Gildersleeve—Sharps Rifle.

800	3 4 4 4 2 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 3	53
900	4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 0 4 4	51
1000	3 3 4 2 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4	51—155

L. L. Hepburn—Remington Rifle.

800	3 3 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3	53
900	3 4 3 4 2 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 2	50
1000	0 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3	46—149

General T. S. Dakin—Sharps Rifle.

800	4 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4	53
900	3 2 4 0 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 2 3 3 4	45
1000	0 4 4 3 4 4 3 0 3 4 2 3 3 4 0	41—139

Team aggregate..... 934

IRISH TEAM.—Major A. Blennerhasset Leech, Captain.

John Rigby—Rigby Rifle.

Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	3 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4	53
900	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4	56
1000	3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4	55—163

James Wilson—Rigby Rifle.

800	4 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4	54
900	3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 4	51
1000	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 3	55—160

Dr. J. B. Hamilton—Rigby Rifle.

800	4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4	58
900	4 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 0 4 4	52
1000	3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 3	50—160

Joshua Milner—Rigby Rifle.

Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	57
900	0 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 2 4 4 3 3	49
1000	3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 0 3 3 3 4 4 4	48—154

Edmund Johnson—Rigby Rifle.

800	4 3 4 2 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 3	50
900	2 3 2 3 2 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 4	49
1000	4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 3 2 3 ..	51—150

Captain Philip Walker—Rigby Rifle.

800	0 3 4 3 4 0 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 3	46
900	4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 3	55
1000	0 3 4 3 4 4 0 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 2	43—144

Team aggregate..... 931

		800 yards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.
Summary.....	AMERICAN TEAM.	326	310	298	934
	IRISH TEAM.	317	312	302	931

It will be noted in the above that, in the number of misses recorded for the two teams, there was an equality. Seven on either side were made, and of these five were in opening shots, showing that the marksmen had erred in their judgment. Some of the other misses are not so easily explained, coming, as they did, plump between good shots, and in General Dakin's thousand-yards score closing up after a good bull's-eye with a final lope. While three of the visiting team went through their forty-five shots without a miss, but two of the American Team were able to do the same. The several rifles showed themselves to be capable of the finest work, fully able to plant forty-five consecutive shots into the three-feet bull's-eye, providing the rifleman was so exceptionally gifted, physically and mentally, as to make no error, either in holding or in judging. It is due to the Irishmen to state that the scores made by them in this match excelled any of their efforts for the Elcho Shield at the Wimbledon range, and were the best scores ever made by them in a public match, and the result seemed fully to justify the words of General Shaler's report to the Association at its next annual meeting, as follows:

"We have established for the National Rifle Association a record so brilliant that the name of Creedmoor has become the synonym the world over—wherever the enthusiasm for rifle practice extends—for the highest skill in marksmanship yet attained. We have borne high aloft the traditional banner of American championship, and reawakened everywhere on this side of the Atlantic a lively interest in perpetuating the record of our history as riflemen."

To show the progress of the battle, the "nip and tuck" of the contest, as seen by those who kept close tally of the progress of the event, the following record is prepared. It gives the standing of the teams at the close of each round, and for comparison, the highest possible total after each round, is added. It will be noted that it was a stern chase throughout for the Irish champions, and not until the thirty-eighth round did they draw up abreast of their antagonists.

At one time the home team were sixteen points ahead of their antagonists, while at the seventh shot preceding the finish the totals were equal. Had the Irish known this fact, how it would have refreshed their weariness, and given them new courage to do their very utmost and strain every nerve. They might have retrieved their fortunes had they known that the match was really lost and won on the last seven shots per man, but a fatal neglect to have somebody keep them posted, compelled them to keep shooting on blindly, only knowing in a general way that they were behind, while the Americans were shooting on intelligently and with confidence.

We consider the running record given in this way as far preferable to a mass of target diagrams, as giving the most vivid exhibit of the vicissitudes and fluctuations of the match. It shows just when and where the several teams either spurt or collapse; where the smiles of victory begin to come over their prospects, and where the shadow of defeat overtakes them.

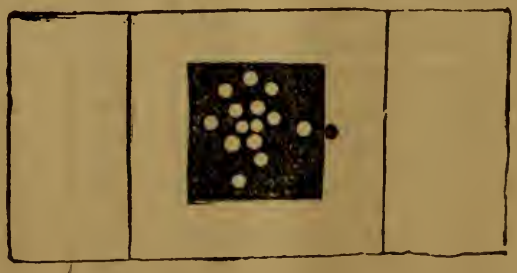
THE RUNNING RECORD.

Distance.	Round.	Highest possible.	Irish total.	American total.	Irish lead.	American lead.
800 yards...	1	24	18	20	—	2
"	2	48	38	41	—	3
"	3	72	60	63	—	3
"	4	96	79	85	—	6
"	5	120	100	106	—	6
"	6	144	117	126	—	9
"	7	168	139	148	—	9
"	8	192	161	169	—	8
"	9	216	184	193	—	9
"	10	240	206	215	—	9
"	11	264	227	238	—	11
"	12	288	249	261	—	12
"	13	312	272	282	—	10
"	14	336	295	305	—	10
"	15	360	317	326	—	9
900 yards...	16	384	333	346	—	13
"	17	408	352	366	—	14
"	18	432	372	388	—	16
"	19	456	393	407	—	14
"	20	480	413	427	—	14
"	21	504	436	450	—	14
"	22	528	459	470	—	11
"	23	552	482	491	—	9
"	24	576	504	513	—	9
"	25	600	527	535	—	8
"	26	624	546	557	—	11
"	27	648	567	577	—	10
"	28	672	585	594	—	9
"	29	696	607	615	—	8
"	30	720	629	636	—	7
1000 yards..	31	744	646	651	—	5
"	32	768	666	671	—	5
"	33	792	689	692	—	3
"	34	816	710	713	—	3
"	35	840	732	733	—	1
"	36	864	753	756	—	3
"	37	888	773	777	—	4
"	38	912	794	794	—	—
"	39	936	810	814	—	4
"	40	960	831	837	—	6
"	41	984	853	854	—	1
"	42	1,008	871	873	—	2
"	43	1,032	891	893	—	2
"	44	1,056	912	916	—	4
"	45	1,080	931	934	—	3

THE BENNETT CUP.

As a very agreeable after-act to the great team fight, the Bennett Cup Match fought on the 3d of October, gave the riflemen, as individuals, opportunity to show their skill, and to John Rigby fell the honors of first place, with a total of 159 in the possible 180, though he was closely pressed by Fulton, with 158, and J. J. Mason, of the Canadian delegation, with 157. In this match Colonel John Bodine, who had earned by his brilliant finish in the recent match the soubriquet of "Old Reliable," succeeded in verging to the very edge of perfection at 800 yards, getting a total of fourteen bulls and one center. Milner, of the Irish party, succeeded in doing fully as well, but none struck the much striven-for fifteen consecutive bull's-eyes.

An exact fac-simile of the target of Colonel Bodine is given below:—



Did our space, or the scheme of this publication permit, an interesting story might be told of the trip to and fro over the country by the members of the Irish Team. To the magnificent hunting grounds of the far West, and from Omaha to Quebec, and as far South as New Orleans, the members of the team party scattered themselves, to find everywhere a most hospitable welcome.

It was not until the 18th of November that the faces of the visitors were turned homeward, and a fine day gave opportunity for an excellent departing round of courtesy.

Major Leech, Captain of the Irish Rifle Team, with other members of the Irish party, were escorted down the Bay by the National Rifle Association and the Amateur Rifle Club. The steamer N. K. Hopkins had been placed at the disposal of the riflemen by the Quarantine Commissioners, and, with a good-sized party of gentlemen and ladies on board, the home party and guests were conveyed down the river to the Cunard dock. On this passage the farewell speeches were made and the farewell bumpers drank.

Colonel Church, the President of the N. R. Association, opened the speech-making by referring to the cordial relations which had sprung up between the two rifle associations by this visit from the Irish soil of some of Ireland's best sons, and in conclusion proposed the health of the Irish riflemen, and called upon Major Leech, as a representative man, to respond.

Major Leech, after the glasses had been emptied, spoke of his American reception as one far beyond his highest hopes. He and his comrades had been treated and feasted like kings. Visiting princes could not have been better cared for. He wished for another and another of the bloodless battles such as it had been their pleasure to participate in at Creedmoor.

Mr. W. Waterhouse responded for the ladies of the Irish party, of whom there were several present. He said he would act the part of a friend, and not take the Americans unaware, by warning them that the Irish Team intended to win back the International Trophy. Several of the American riflemen thanked him for his regard, and in return gave him full notice that they too had formed the design of retaining the honors of victory as long as possible.

Other speeches by the many gentlemen present from the various professional and social circles of the metropolis called out pungent, witty responses from the departing friends, making the occasion one to be long remembered, but not readily chronicled.

During the flow of talk the steamboat had reached the Cunard dock, and the Irish party, escorted by the American riflemen and others, passed on to the Russia, which was to convey them across the ocean. Here the final hand-shaking was done, and at last the word was passed for all those not contemplating a European trip to step ashore, and while the embarking Irish party stationed themselves on the quarter-deck of the Russia, their American friends crowded the Hopkins. Cheers and responsive cheers passed back and forth, and as the great ocean steamer backed from her dock, the cannon which had been stationed on the steamboat's deck, thundered out a noisy farewell. Down the Bay as far as Fort Lafayette, the dipping of flags, the racket of cannon, the cheers and the shaking of handkerchiefs was kept up, until the Russia, tputting on full speed, started on her long voyage in earnest, leaving the little tender o return to the city, both parties exhausting themselves in one grand parting shout.

"Old Ireland" sent over her best and strongest men for a brotherly contest in athletic sport, in which the keen eye, steady nerve, and thorough honest capacity were to be the only qualifications. Nought in envy—all in honor. To be beaten in such a match was scarcely less noble than to succeed. One must win, and the merest chance ; a flaw of wind or a ray of sunshine might give victory to either side. There were a force of circumstances against the visitors, nor were our American champions without difficulties to contend with. Rifle practice is not attended with the same exhiliarating change which contributes so large a share of enjoyment to ordinary field sports. It is mere hard work, grit, calculation, and determination to succeed To do well in such a trial of skill argues the possession of no common qualities; to be greatly and phenomenally successful almost lifts a competitor to the heroic standard. A great wit once said "the next best thing to winning is losing," and the matchless courtesy with which the Irishmen accepted the position almost makes us envy them the opportunity of so splendid a retreat from such a well fought field. "When America loses may Ireland win," was the honest expression of many a friend as the men of the Shamrock land sailed off.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

THE ELCHO SHIELD COMPETITIONS.

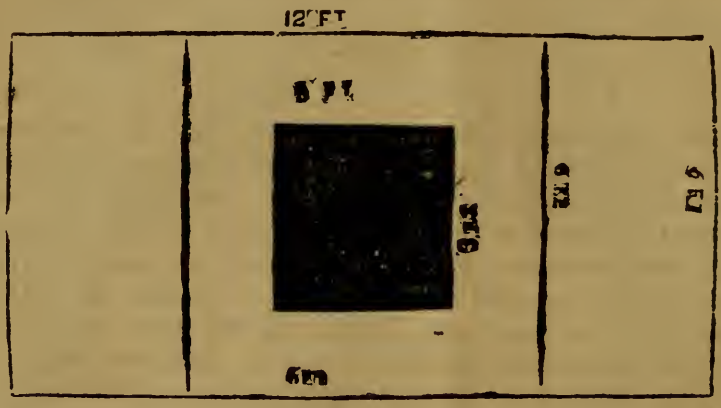
Two years after that memorable 2d of July, 1860, when Her Majesty drew the silken cord which, discharging a carefully aimed Whitworth rifle at 400 yards, brought up the bulls-eye flag on a most excellent carton hit, (the original slab resting with the flaring mark of the bullet still upon it is among the archives of the association), in July, 1862, the first team match for the Elcho Shield was fought. It was in that year that the team idea was most extensively put in practice, and but few changes have been made up to the present day. Among the well known Wimbledon matches, the University or Chancellor's Challenge Plate, the Ashburton Shield for public school lads, and the Lords' and Commons' match are fixtures dating back to 1862.

Lord Elcho, who had been one of the earliest friends of the rifle movement, and who remains to-day one of its most ardent supporters, had been an incorporator of the National Rifle Association, had expressed his desire to present a trophy, but leaving the particulars and terms open, merely wishing it in some way to incite a series of international matches between England and Scotland. Lord Bury, on the part of England, and Capt. Horatio Ross, representing Scotland, met and arranged the particulars, which have been most scrupulously maintained to this day, excepting that the giving of individual badges to the winning team at first contemplated, has been given up. It is noteworthy that both Lord Bury and Captain Ross battled for their respective countries in the first of the Elcho Shield series. In the exhibition tent in that year, the drawing of the shield was on view, but Messrs. Watts and Cayley, the artists, calculated that two years would be required for its completion at the hands of the artizans.

The work is in *repousse* iron, and from tip to tip stands six feet in height. The shield is divided hexagonally in the upper portion with royal armorial bearings at each side, and the crown in the compartment at its summit—Britannia occupying the chief—from which is suspended a medallion portrait of Her Majesty, the Queen of England. A border of thistles and roses bind the lower portion, while ball flowers point the several intersections of the interior division lines. In the lower section of the sinister side Queen Elizabeth viewing her troops at Tilbury is represented, and as an equally interesting subject Queen Victoria firing the first shot at Wimbledon upon the occasion of opening the volunteer competition. Again at the dexter side of the competition is a distant view of the battle of Bannockburn, fought in 1314, balanced on the sinister side by a representation of that of Flodden Field, in 1513, while at the foot an English and Scotch volunteer are shaking hands. The whole, while thoroughly artistic, has a value entirely measured by the labor and design, and not by the intrinsic value of the material of which it is composed, standing among the heaps of great, gaudy cups and brilliant pieces of plate.

The list which we publish below of the scores made from year to year by the several individual contestants will show how closely the battle has waged at times, and how again one or another of the teams have suffered a general rout. There has been, nevertheless, a general improvement in men and arms, and of course in scores. The science of long-range shooting is gradually being worked out, while the rifle makers stand ready to put into concrete form the suggestions and hints of the shooting men. We have noted particularly the name of the rifle used by each individual and here an interesting study may be made of the rise of the arms which now rank as the best in the world.

From the opening of the matches to the year 1873 inclusive, the competitions were shot on the old Wimbledon target with the 3-foot square bull's-eye, counting 4, the 6-foot square centre, counting 3, and the remainder of the 6x12-foot target, counting 2.



It was this target which was employed in the first two of the series of American-Irish matches at Creedmoor in 1874 and at Dollymount in 1875. Comparing the scores made on the old target it will be seen that not only were higher aggregates made, but at the several ranges totals were shown in the Creedmoor, Dollymount matches which leave the Elcho shield shooting far in the rear.

1862.

ENGLISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l.	SCOTCH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l.
Major Halford *a*.....	46	37	38	121	Hor. Ross *b*.....	52	41	20	113
Captain Heaton *b*....	45	36	38	119	Private Muir *b*.....	36	35	33	104
Earl Ducie *a*.....	44	39	35	118	Major Moir *b*.....	46	37	20	103
Private Beasley *a*...	42	42	33	117	Lieut. E. Ross *b*	42	25	30	97
M. Smith *b*.....	41	39	31	111	Lieut. Anderson *c*...	37	34	20	96
Sergeant Rowe *a*...	39	37	34	110	Lieut. Peterkin *b*...	35	30	23	88
Lord Bury *a*.....	39	36	14	99	Master of Lovat *b*...	32	41	13	86
Ensign Halliday *b*..	37	22	26	95	Corporal Ferguson *b*	10	21	6	37
Totals.....	343	298	249	890	Totals.....	295	264	165	724

1863.

ENGLISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l.	SCOTCH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l.
Captain Heaton *a*...	54	56	40	150	Capt. Hor. Ross *a*...	55	51	41	147
M. Smith *a*.....	49	55	41	145	Capt. Ross (Camb.)*a*	52	53	28	133
Lieut.-Col. Halford *a*	49	52	43	144	Her. Ross *a*.....	50	50	32	132
Lord Bury *a*.....	51	50	36	137	N. Ferguson *a*.....	52	43	32	127
Lieut. Hawker *a*...	48	47	37	132	Priv. Farquharson *a*	47	47	28	122
Private Ashton *a*....	47	50	30	127	Lieutenant Ross *a*..	45	43	28	116
Earl Ducie *a*.....	51	39	35	125	Master of Lovat *a*..	46	37	33	116
Captain Rowland *a*.	37	45	40	122	Lord Elcho *a*.....	42	38	26	106
Totals	681	394	302	1082	Totals.....	389	362	248	999

1864.

SCOTCH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l.	ENGLISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l.
Her. Ross *a*.....	52	44	39	135	Lieut.-Col. Baker *a* .	47	44	50	141
Private Wilkens *a*...	48	49	35	132	M. Smith *a*.....	52	45	39	136
Capt. Ross (Camb.)*a*	44	48	39	131	Lieut. Hawker *a*....	50	43	41	134
Lieut. Peterkin *a*,..	45	40	38	123	Corporal Pell *a*.....	44	46	40	130
Earl Aberdeen *a*....	40	35	42	117	Lieut. Banting *a*	47	39	27	113
Private Forbes *a*....	46	37	33	116	Captain Heaton *a*...	48	19	38	105
Hor. Ross *a*.....	40	41	33	114	Earl Ducie *a*.....	43	31	26	100
Capt. Maxwell *a*....	41	26	32	99	Lord Bury *a*.....	44	15	32	91
Totals.....	356	320	291	967	Totals.....	375	282	293	950

NOTE.—Rifles used: *a*, Whitworth; *b*, Henry; *c*, Crockert; *d*, Rigby; *e*, Metford; *f*, Ingram; *aa*, Hepplestone.

1865.

ENGLISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l
Captain Heaton *a*	49	52	43	144
Lieut. Purchas *a*	47	44	49	140
Lieut. Banting *a*	50	43	45	138
Private Cauliffe	48	48	41	137
Capt. Bland *a*	50	38	44	132
M. Fletcher *a*	48	34	48	130
M. Smith *a*	45	38	41	124
Lieut.-Colonel Halford *e*	40	36	32	108
Total	377	333	343	1053

SCOTCH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds	T'l
Captain Mitchell *a*	52	47	46	145
Private Wilkin *a*	51	46	46	143
Private Gordon *a*	41	40	51	132
Earl Aberdeen *a*	57	35	40	132
Private Ross (Camb.) *a*	46	47	38	131
Hor. Ross *a*	41	41	45	127
Sergeant Forbes *a*	49	45	28	122
C Ross *a*	41	38	40	119
Total	378	339	334	1051

IRISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l
W. Rigby *d*	48	42	47	137
J. Rigby *d*	49	34	41	124
J. McKenna *d*	49	39	34	122
T. R. Walkington *d*	37	40	41	118
J. Clunes *d*	36	47	34	117
R. S. Greenhill *d*	42	34	32	108
A. Barlow *d*	39	36	31	106
Major Leech *d*	38	26	39	103
Total	338	298	299	935

1866.

SCOTCH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l
Private Wilken *a*	53	56	47	156
Capt. Maxwell *a*	48	52	52	152
Private Gordon *a*	55	46	49	150
Captain Mitchell *a*	53	52	44	149
Private Dunlop *a*	45	53	48	146
E. Ross *e*	53	49	44	146
Master of Lovat *a*	50	44	42	136
Colonel Malcolm *e*	47	43	45	135
Total	404	395	371	1170

ENGLISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l
G. Miller *e*	52	53	48	153
J. Baker *e*	53	49	45	147
H. Evans *e*	52	48	44	144
Captain Bland *a*	56	40	47	143
W. Wells *e*	48	52	41	141
Norsworthy *a*	54	41	41	136
Corporal Pell *e*	48	45	40	133
M. Fletcher *a*	44	43	37	124
Total	407	371	343	1121

IRISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l
M. Martin *a*	48	48	54	150
J. Rigby *d*	53	48	47	148
W. Rigby *d*	51	46	44	141
A. B. Leech *d*	44	43	40	127
W. McCoyd *d*	51	36	39	126
Captain Cash *d*	48	38	38	124
A. Barlow *d*	44	36	32	112
J. Rogers *d*	49	37	25	111
Total	388	332	319	1039

1867.

ENGLISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l
Captain Heaton *a*	52	50	47	149
Captain Bland *e*	53	50	41	144
Private Baker *e*	46	48	47	142
Corporal Pell *e*	56	46	39	141
Private Fletcher *a*	44	51	44	139
Lieutenant Purchas *e*	51	45	42	138
Captain Miller *e*	51	42	39	132
Ensign Pixley *e*	50	28	34	112
Total	404	360	333	1097

SCOTCH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l
Private Dunlop *a*	50	48	50	148
Sergeant Clews *e*	55	46	47	148
Ross (Camb.) *e*	57	48	41	146
Private Wilken *e*	48	44	50	142
Hor. Ross *a*	53	51	36	140
C. Ross *e*	47	46	39	132
Private Peterkin *e*	49	35	39	123
Private McCririck *e*	49	33	35	117
Total	408	351	337	1096

IRISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l
W Rigby *d*	55	53	41	149
J Rigby *d*	54	47	38	139
Private McHaffey *d*	44	41	32	117
A Barlow *d*	44	41	31	116
M. Martin *a*	52	39	Stopped	
A. B. Leech *d*	43	35	at	
J. A. Lloyd *d*	47	36	gun	
J. J. Bagwell *d*	41	29	fire.	
Total	380	321		

1868.

ENGLISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Capt. Fenton *d*	56	49	45	151
M. Smith *e*	53	51	46	150
Lieut. Pixley *e*	54	51	42	147
Lieut. Radcliffe *d*	50	46	50	146
Private Metford *e*	52	47	46	145
Norsworthy *e*	51	49	45	145
Lieut. Paget *d*	51	47	44	142
Capt. Heaton *e*	52	48	40	140
Total	419	388	359	1166

IRISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Capt. Doyle *e*	53	53	41	147
J. W. McDowell *d*	48	54	42	144
J. Rigby *d*	52	42	48	142
J. McKenna *d*	51	45	47	142
A. Barlow *d*	49	44	48	141
M. Kelly *d*	53	41	45	139
J. A. Lloyd *d*	57	38	43	138
W. McCoyd *e*	49	48	31	128
Total	412	365	354	1121

SCOTCH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Clews *f*	54	48	49	151
Ross (Camb.) *f*	52	49	49	150
Capt. Malcolm *f*	49	55	46	150
Ens. Crum *b*	51	50	45	146
Maj. Mitchell *a*	53	43	43	139
Priv. Wilken *a*	50	48	36	134
Priv. Dunlop *a*	48	39	42	121
Master of Lovat *a*	45	48	25	118
Total	402	380	335	1117

1869.

SCOTCH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Capt. Malcolm *f*	52	47	52	151
Farquharson *b*	50	46	52	148
Sergt. Clewes *f*	48	51	47	146
Sergt. Ferguson *d*	51	49	45	145
— Coats *b*	50	42	50	142
Priv. Dunlop *b*	50	44	48	142
Ens. Crum *b*	50	43	47	140
— Burgess *b*	41	46	48	135
Total	392	368	389	1149

IRISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
J. A. Lloyd *e*	52	47	45	144
— Smyth *f*	48	46	49	143
J. Rigby *d*	50	47	45	142
R. S Greenhill *d*	48	45	44	137
— Gasgoine *d*	48	45	44	137
W. Rigby *d*	46	43	46	135
W. Doolin *d*	50	42	34	126
J. Pollock *d*	45	49	32	126
Total	387	364	339	1090

ENGLISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Capt. Fenton *d*	50	46	49	145
Turner *d*	51	48	45	144
Wyatt *e*	55	33	49	137
Harrison *d*	46	47	41	134
Baker *e*	47	44	42	133
Miller *e*	48	35	47	130
Radcliffe *d*	46	40	43	129
Doe *e*	47	42	40	129
Total	39	335	356	1081

1870.

ENGLISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Capt. Radcliffe *d*	54	49	52	155
Norsworthy *e*	55	50	59	154
— Jacques *d*	52	45	50	147
Burt *d*	53	48	44	145
Lieut. Purchas *e*	50	47	47	144
— Doe *e*	51	50	40	141
— Harrison *d*	52	49	39	140
Capt. Fenton *d*	53	49	38	140
Total	420	387	359	1166

IRISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
J. A Lloyd *d*	52	48	47	147
J. Rigby *d*	55	48	42	145
Lord Cloncurry *d*	49	47	47	143
Capt. Walker *d*	49	36	50	135
J. McKenna *e*	45	46	43	134
J. Pollock *d*	46	45	43	134
— Lowry *f*	47	45	42	134
— Smyth *f*	42	44	39	132
Total	392	359	353	1104

SCOTCH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Brownlie *f*	53	48	50	151
Ross (Camb.) *d*	44	51	50	145
Clewes *f*	50	44	49	143
Sergt. Ferguson *d*	51	45	46	141
Farquharson *b*	52	45	43	140
Priv. Dunlop *e*	47	47	44	138
McVittie *aa*	51	46	34	131
Capt. Malcolm *f*	40	33	41	114
Total	387	359	357	1103

1871.

ENGLISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l.
Wyatt *e*	56	55	48	159
Baker *e*	50	54	53	157
Captain Heaton *e*	53	55	46	154
M. Smith *e*	47	53	50	150
—— Board *e*	53	51	44	148
Norsworthy *e*	53	51	44	148
Sir H. Halford	46	49	54	147
—— Doe *e*	45	52	44	141
Total	403	420	381	1204

IRISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l
—— Joyce *e*	53	54	54	161
J Wilson *d*	55	52	54	161
J. A. Lloyd *d*	51	51	47	149
J. Rigby *d*	51	54	44	149
J. Pollock *d*	49	53	46	148
W. Rigby *d*	44	55	39	138
J. McKenna *e*	48	53	37	138
Lord Cloncurry *d*	49	38	49	136
Total	400	410	370	1180

SCOTCH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l.
—— Whitelaw *f*	49	55	49	153
Sergeant Ferguson *d*	43	56	48	147
—— Fraser *b*	48	51	46	145
Ross (Camb.) *d*	49	52	44	145
Murison *e*	46	49	49	144
Private Dunlop *e*	42	50	49	141
—— Mure *d*	52	49	38	140
Sergeant Clewes *f*	50	48	37	135
Total	379	410	361	1150

1872.

ENGLISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l.
Sir H. Halford *e*	53	53	49	155
—— Wyatt *e*	54	54	46	154
—— Baker *e*	54	54	44	152
A. P. Humphrey *e*	49	55	47	151
—— Miller *e*	43	51	46	150
M. Smith *e*	49	53	46	148
Captain Heaton *e*	47	50	41	138
Captain Radcliffe *d*	48	51	36	135
Total	407	421	355	1183

SCOTCH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l.
—— Clewes *b*	54	53	48	155
—— Cochran *b*	53	55	42	150
E. Ross *b*	50	50	48	148
Lieutenant Mitchell *b*	51	50	47	148
—— Kinnear *b*	54	48	44	146
—— Inverurie *b*	53	52	40	125
Captain Mitchell *b*	50	41	49	140
—— Finlay *f*	51	43	46	140
Total	416	392	364	1172

IRISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l.
J. Rigby *d*	54	54	46	154
J. Joyce *e*	48	53	51	152
Lord Cloncurry *e*	55	52	43	150
—— Vignoles *e*	49	48	48	145
—— Cuffage *d*	51	46	45	142
—— Smyth *f*	50	46	43	139
J. Pollock *d*	45	54	40	139
F. R. Walkington *d*	42	52	37	131
Total	394	405	354	1152

1873.

IRISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l.
S. S. Young *e*	55	49	52	156
J. K. Milner *d*	55	54	46	155
J. Rigby *d*	54	48	52	154
W. Rigby *d*	52	51	51	154
J. Wilson *d*	54	45	53	152
—— Joyce *d*	50	45	48	143
J. A. Lloyd *d*	53	44	46	143
E. Johnson *d*	53	43	42	138
Total	426	379	390	1195

ENGLISH TEAM.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l.
Colonel Fenton *e*	56	46	56	158
M. Smith *e*	49	56	50	155
—— Norsworthy *e*	54	48	52	154
Captain Radcliffe *e*	53	49	51	153
—— Scriven *e*	51	40	49	140
—— Baker *e*	51	49	40	140
Captain Heaton *e*	53	46	39	138
—— Whitehead *e*	51	43	43	137
Total	418	377	380	1175

SCOTCH TEAM	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	T'l.
E. Ross *e*	55	48	51	154
W. Ross *f*	55	51	43	146
Private Dunlop *e*	52	50	45	145
R. Vittie *aa*	56	51	37	144
—— Duncan *e*	48	44	51	143
—— Kinnear *e*	45	46	44	135
N. Ferguson *d*	49	38	44	131
—— McIntyre *f*	50	43	37	130
Total	405	371	352	1128

1874.

SCOTCH TEAM.	800 y'ds.	900 y'ds.	1000 y'ds	T'l
Private Clark *b*	69	64	62	195
Private E. Ross *e*	68	61	62	191
Private Whitelaw *f*	60	66	60	186
Private Dunlop, C. B. *e*	56	61	62	181
Sergeant Ferguson *d*	62	64	52	178
Private Clews *f*	64	61	52	177
Private Burgess *b*	62	56	54	172
Private Girwood *b*	61	55	41	157
Total	504	488	445	1437

ENGLISH TEAM.	800 y'ds.	900 y'ds.	100 y'ds.	T'l
Major Radcliffe *e*	66	65	63	194
Private Heaton *e*	70	57	59	186
Lieut.-Col. Fenton *e*	69	59	55	183
M. Smith *e*	51	58	61	170
Captain Scriven *e*	59	58	52	169
Captain Pixley *e*	59	59	51	169
Private Evans *e*	52	54	61	167
Sir H. Halford *e*	57	52	58	167
Total	483	462	460	1405

IRISH TEAM.	800 y'ds.	900 y'ds.	1000 y'ds.	T'l
J. K. Milner *d*	64	58	62	184
H. Fulton *d*	62	61	61	184
Dr. Hamilton *d*	56	60	62	178
W. Rigby *d*	56	60	61	177
R. Plunkett *d*	58	61	48	167
Lord Cloncurry *e*	55	54	56	165
J. Rigby *d*	61	59	44	164
Captain Walker *d*	53	60	46	159
Total	465	473	410	1378

1875.

IRISH TEAM.	800 yd's.	900 y'ds.	1000 y'ds.	T'l
S. S. Young *e*	64	70	66	200
W. Rigby *d*	62	69	68	199
Lieutenant Fenton *d*	62	71	63	196
E. Johnson *d*	65	71	58	194
J. Rigby *d*	62	61	65	188
J. Wilson, *d*	59	65	59	183
R. S. Greenhill *d*	64	55	58	177
Dr. Hamilton *d*	64	65	40	169
Total	502	527	477	1506

SCOTCH TEAM.	800 y'ds.	900 y'ds.	1,000 y'ds.	T'l
Private Boyd *f*	67	63	71	201
Sergeant Ferguson *d*	67	70	64	201
Lieutenant Mitchell *e*	64	69	62	195
Sergeant Rae *f*	67	62	65	194
Private E. Ross *e*	60	70	52	189
Private Clews *f*	63	67	52	182
Private Kelman *e*	64	53	64	181
Private Burgess *b*	46	57	57	160
Total	498	511	494	1503

ENGLISH TEAM.	800 y'ds.	900 y'ds.	1000 y'ds.	T'l
Lieut.-Col. Rimington *e*	62	71	66	199
Hon. M. Boord *e*	59	63	69	191
Lieutenant Backhouse *e*	68	63	59	190
Major Bland *e*	66	61	60	187
Mr. Miller *e*	66	55	64	185
Major Scriven *e*	67	63	54	184
Private Evans *e*	61	65	57	183
Lieut.-Col. Fenton *e*	66	63	54	183
Total	515	504	483	1502

1876.

ENGLISH TEAM.	800 y'ds.	900 y'ds.	1000 y'ds	T'l
Lieut.-Col Bertram *d*	69	69	62	200
Mart. Smith *e*	63	54	67	184
H. S. Evans *e*	54	64	64	182
Lieut.-Col. Radcliffe *e*	62	61	59	182
Major Scriven *e*	62	57	62	181
Private Baker *e*	57	64	59	180
Lieut.-Col. Fenton *e*	62	61	55	178
Lieut. Wyatt *e*	60	60	56	176
Total	489	490	484	1463

SCOTCH TEAM.	800 y'ds.	900 y'ds.	1000 y'ds.	T'l
Private McVittie *b*	66	67	65	198
E. Ross *b*	64	66	65	195
M. Boyd *b*	67	62	61	190
R. W. Dunlop *e*	64	62	58	184
N. Ferguson *b*	59	61	54	174
Private Clews *b*	60	60	53	173
Private Whitelaw *b*	60	64	48	172
Private Rae *b*	64	61	47	172
Total	504	503	451	1458

IRISH TEAM.	800 y'ds.	900 y'ds.	1000 y'ds.	T'l.
Lieutenant Fenton *a*	61	60	62	183
J. Rigby *a*	63	63	53	179
W. G. D. Goff *a*	59	53	65	177
W. Rigby *a*	61	55	59	175
—— Joynt *a*	63	53	58	174
E. Johnson *a*	52	61	55	168
J. Wilson *a*	62	50	52	164
—— Smyth *b*	58	51	50	162
Total	479	449	454	1382

1877.

IRISH TEAM.

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	T'l
J. K. Milner *d*	68	71	63	202
Lieut. Fenton *d*	70	66	65	201
L. F. Banks *d*	70	64	66	200
Major Young *e*	68	65	66	199
J. Rigby *d*	72	63	63	198
W. Rigby *d*	68	64	61	193
E. Johnson *d*	62	67	59	188
H. Dyas *d*	65	57	65	187
Grand total	543	517	508	1,568

ENGLISH TEAM.

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	T'l.
Lt.-Col. Fenton *e*	69	61	69	199
Sir H. Halford *e*	69	64	63	196
Lieut. Tolier *e*	69	61	63	193
A. P. Humphry *e*	66	63	63	192
Lt.-Cl. Walrond *e*	66	58	62	186
J. Pigott *e*	65	62	50	177
Major Scriven *e*	58	53	52	163
M. Smith *e*	51	56	51	158
Grand total	513	478	473	1,464

SCOTCH TEAM.

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Sergt. McIsaac *f*	71	60	65	196
Lieut. Mitchell *b*	64	63	57	184
Sergt. Ferguson *d*	67	59	58	184
M. Boyd *f*	63	60	56	179
Edward Ross *e*	68	53	58	179
R. Luke *f*	64	52	58	174
Lieut. John Tod *b*	64	57	53	174
Capt. Thorburn *e*	69	66	34	169
Grand total	530	470	439	1,439

With the match of 1874 the new circular bull's-eye targets were first used in the Elcho Shield matches. In this target the exterior size of slab remained as before, 6x12 feet, but the bull's-eye was made 3 feet in diameter, counting 5; the centre was another circle, 54 inches in diameter, scoring 4; the inner was 6x6 feet square, counting 3, and the outer as before.

This target is now the standard for long range the world over. It was used in the Irish-American match of 1876, in the first of the series for the Centennial trophy, and will be used in the match of 1877, between Great Britain and America. It makes the range highest possibles in 15 shots 75, and the total 225 for the three matches, in place of 180, as by the old target.

The merits of the new target are, that it gives opportunity for a finer discrimination between marksmen, and tends accordingly to the prevention of long lists of tie scores; besides, it is more just to have circular than square sub-divisions, otherwise a corner shot ranking equal in recorded merit with a more central hit gives an undue advantage to a scattering marksman. The change was most carefully considered by the Council of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain before it was ordered, and from the general satisfaction the target, as at present sub-divided, gives to long-range riflemen the world over, it is not likely that any further alteration will soon be ordered. In many of the crack matches the outers might safely be dispensed with, since they are but rarely visited by the bullets of team men, the main danger being a skip over or a slip under the target through an error of elevation. Comparing the figures of the past few years of the Elcho Shield shooting with what has been shown in matches at Creedmoor and other American ranges, the showing of high figures will be very heavily on the side of the Americans. To reach 200 points out of the 225 was an exceptional performance to the men shooting across the Wimbledon Glen, while scores among the two hundred and teens have been shown on almost every long-range ground in the United States. Without a record or precedent, or anything traditional to hold them back, the American shooters have had only perfection before them, and have measured their doings by that standard alone.

THE AMERICAN CUP.

Presented to the Riflemen of Ireland by the American Team of 1875.

II.—THE IRISH-AMERICAN MATCH—DOLLYMOUNT, 1875.

"Ye strive in friendship; if you win, you'll meet
No heartier cheering than from those you beat.
And if your brothers win, you won't despair?
You still have left a younger brother's share.
Ireland in either case is doubly blest—
She wins the most in losing to her guest."*

To tell the story of the part taken by the American Team in the Irish-American Match of 1875 is to recite a "traveler's tale." It was believed by many that the match of 1874 had favored the Americans in a great measure, because it was fought on their own range, under conditions of weather, light, atmosphere, etc., with which they were familiar, and it was thought that the question of superiority could not be properly determined until the American riflemen had met the Irish champions on their own ground. It was this feeling, along with the conviction which the worthy Major has always made a cardinal feature of his rifle faith, that an Irish rifleman is as good a shot as any other, and a little better, too, which led him at once, upon the conclusion of the match, to issue the following letter:—

To the Editors of the Herald:—

It was to the New York *Herald* that I addressed my letter in the month of October, 1873, when I had the pleasure of proposing an International Rifle Match between America and Ireland, and at a time when the Irish were champions of Great Britain.

The match which ended yesterday could have just been reversed by one point if one of my friends could have received the advantage of scoring four for a bull's-eye on the wrong target, which by the rules of the match was scored a miss.

In addressing you now, I ask you to be so good as to permit me to say through your widely circulated journal, not alone on my own behalf, but on behalf of the members of the team and the gentlemen who came along with me as my assistants and men in waiting, and our lady friends who accompanied us to America, our thanks for the lavish kindness and hospitality which have been extended to us since our arrival in New York.

My duty toward our party, and the careful attention to the health of the team, have obliged us to be more observers of than participators in the festivities arranged for our gratification; but we are deeply sensible of and greatly impressed by the cordiality and friendship exhibited.

We came out here to shoot this match, and none other, with the Americans. We desired to pay the entire compliment to this nation, where so many of our countrymen have found a home, nor are we unmindful that when distress and famine visited our beloved country, America was prominent with its relief.

General Shaler was named by Colonel Wingate as final umpire, to decide any difference of opinion between him and me; but it did not surprise me to find that the worthy General's office was a sinecure. All the arrangements were of the most perfect and satisfactory character, and the American Team won with the most brilliant score ever recorded in an international match.

I cannot conclude this letter without noticing the orderly conduct of the multitude of people present at Creedmoor—a multitude composed in great part of our own countrymen—and when I tell you it was simply at the request of my friend, Colonel Wingate, and myself, that all demonstration during the match on the part of the visitors ceased, you will agree with me, I trust, that the spectators proved themselves supporters of law and order and lovers of fair play. The final cheer given to the victors proved how we all admired the pluck and staying power of both teams.

To the American press I tender my thanks for the scrupulous accuracy of its reports of our proceedings, and for its leniency to myself.

Finally, I have once more, on the part of the Irish Riflemen, to throw down the

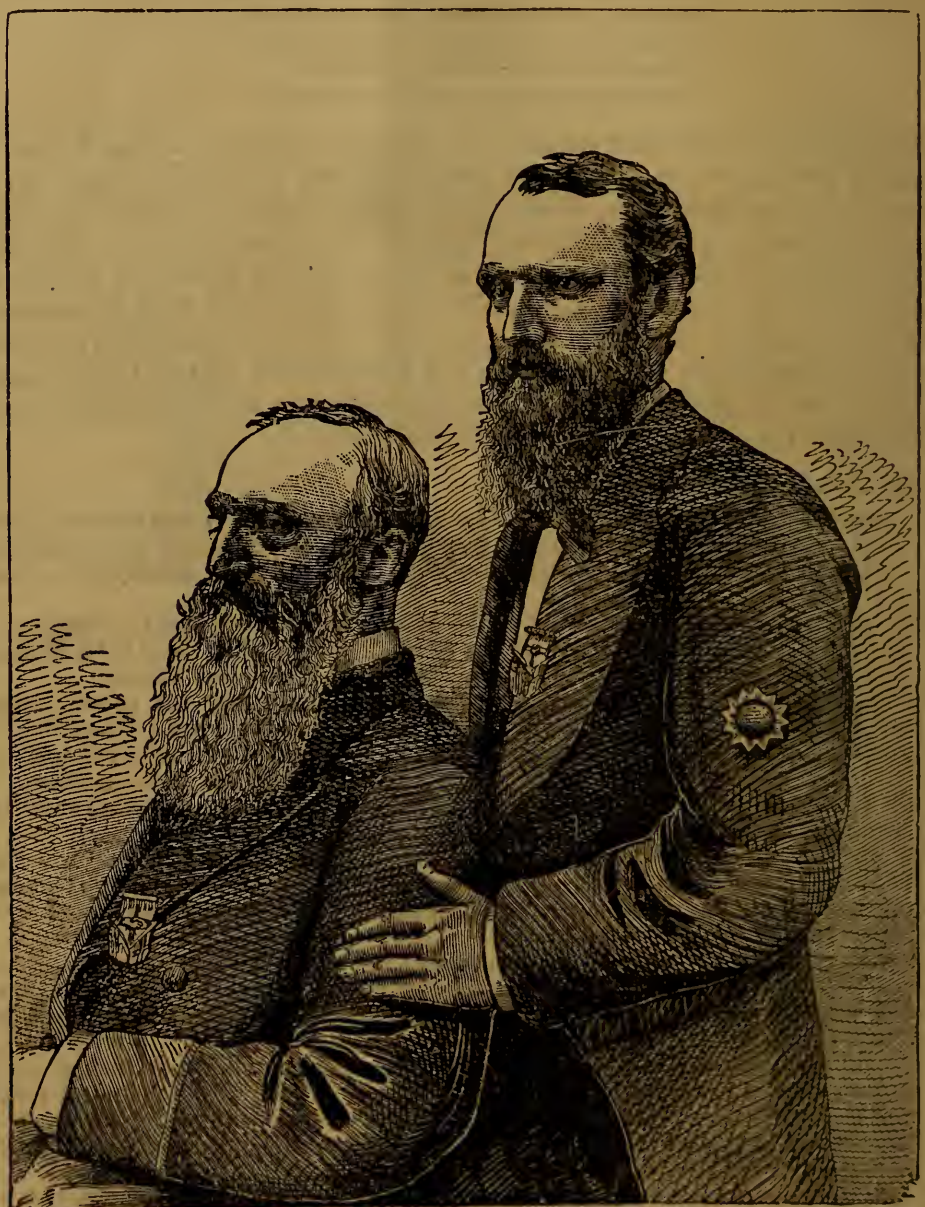
* From address to American Team, Gaiety Theater, Dublin, June 18, 1875.

gauntlet to one more peaceful battle with the American Riflemen on the same terms upon which the match was shot at Creedmoor, the return match to be shot in Dublin in the month of June, 1875, the team to consist of not more than eight nor less than six men, at the option of the Americans.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your faithful and obliged,

ARTHUR B. LEECH,
Captain Irish International Rifle Team.

WINDSOR HOTEL, New York, Sept. 27, 1874.



THE TEAM CAPTAINS—MAJOR LEECH AND COLONEL WINGATE.

Everybody looked for an immediate response to this direct challenge, and it was not for several days that the President of the Amateur Rifle Club sent the following acceptance:

No. 194 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
October 2, 1874.

MAJOR A. BLENERHASSET LEECH :

My Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in informing you that the necessary arrangements (which alone have caused the apparent delay) having been completed, I am

directed by the Amateur Rifle Club, on behalf of themselves and the riflemen of America, so far as they are authorized to speak for the latter, to accept your challenge to shoot a rifle match in Dublin, during the summer of 1875, the date to be agreed upon on or before May 1, 1875, upon the same conditions as the recent match.

I feel confident that this match will be marked by the same fairness and friendly feeling that have characterized our late contest, and will initiate a system of international rifle competition which will do much to unite the two countries and to develop the manly sport of rifle shooting.

In conclusion, I can only hope that if you should win the match, that our team will endeavor to bear their defeat with the same magnanimous spirit that has been displayed by yourself and your friends.

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. WINGATE,

President Amateur Rifle Club.

All was now talk and preparation for the trip. The Americans felt encouraged by their success at Creedmoor, but so narrowly had it been won, and from such a small circle of marksmen was the selection for 1875 possible, that the Amateur Club felt that they had assumed a big task, and in laying their plans for the campaign of 1875, the Executive Committee of the Club proposed that the management of the match should be in the hands of a joint committee chosen from the Club and from the National Rifle Association. This was agreed to by the latter body, and on the 1st of February the following address was issued:

NEW YORK, February 1, 1875.

To the Public:

In November, 1873, the "Irish Team," whose success in winning the celebrated Elcho Shield at Wimbledon had constituted them the champions of Great Britain, published a challenge to American riflemen to shoot a match with American rifles against their celebrated Rigby's, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Although the extreme distances, and the rules as to weapons and position were new to American marksmen, the Amateur Rifle Club, of this city, boldly accepted the challenge. Not only were they almost wholly inexperienced, but no rifles were then made in America which could compete, under the terms of the match, with those used by the Irish Team. During the brief period, however, which elapsed before the match, our manufacturers succeeded in providing them with the necessary weapons, and they had acquired such skill in their use that when the contest took place at Creedmoor on September 26, 1874, the team selected from their number as the representatives of America were victorious by a score previously unparalleled. On the announcement of the result, another challenge was published on behalf of the Irish riflemen, to shoot a return match in Dublin next June. The expenses of the previous match, which were heavy, had been borne almost entirely by the members of the Amateur Rifle Club, who were comparatively few in number, and they naturally hesitated before assuming the responsibility of undertaking to send a team of riflemen across the Atlantic. Relying, however, upon the representations of the press and their friends that the honor of the country required that the challenge should not be rejected, and that they could unhesitatingly depend upon the public for the "sinews of war" required to enable the representatives of America to make a proper appearance abroad, the Club accepted the proffered challenge, not on their own behalf, but as the representatives of American riflemen. The time having now come when the assistance thus promised is needed, the Committee having the matter in charge, representing not only the Amateur Rifle Club, but the National Rifle Association, desire to call the attention of the public to the matter. The expenses of the preliminary practice by the team, in the matches in which they shall be selected (in which matches marksmen from all sections of the country are expected to compete), and their outfit, passage, and expenses while in Europe, have all to be provided for, as they cannot be expected to be met by the contestants. The amount required is estimated at not less than $6,000, and unless this amount is insured it will be impossible for the match to proceed. With that amount the affair may be a success which will redound creditably to the reputation of the country. The Committee, trusting that the matter will be looked upon by all as a national affair, which must not be allowed to fail, would respectfully request that all who may feel inclined to aid in the project will forward their subscriptions to General M. T. McMahon, No. 99 Nassau street, New York, (Treasurer of the Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and the

Amateur Rifle Club having the matter in charge), by whom the receipt will be duly acknowledged and reported to the Club.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN B. WOODWARD,
DAVID W. JUDD,
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
MARTIN T. McMAHON,
E. L. MOLINEUX.
ALEXANDER SHALER,
Com. Nat. Rifle Association.

GEORGE W. WINGATE,
HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE,
HENRY FULTON,
A. ALVORD.
L. C. BRUCE,
J. T. B. COLLINS,
F. P. FAIRBANKS,
G. S. SCHERMERHORN, JR.,
Ex. Com. of Am. Rifle Club.

Popular feeling was aroused, and the subscriptions came in to a sufficient amount to fully meet the expenses of the team of ten men which it was determined to send out as the representatives of American shooting skill, Mr. A. T. Stewart giving the sum of $1,000. The selection of the team was a difficult and delicate task, and after much talk the Committee determined upon the following:

OFFICES OF THE
NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AND AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB,
No. 93 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, April 14, 1875.

To the Riflemen of America:

A challenge having been extended to you by Major Leech, on behalf of the riflemen of Ireland, to shoot a return match in Dublin, on June 29, 1875, the Amateur Rifle Club of this city have accepted it on your behalf.

The following programme has been agreed upon, as being substantially that of the last International match:

PROGRAMME.

Programme of the International Rifle Match between the riflemen of the United States and the riflemen of Ireland, represented by a team to be chosen from the members of the Irish Rifle Association, to take place in Ireland on the 29th of June, 1875, on the following terms, viz.:

TEAM—Each team to consist of not more than eight or less than six men, at the option of the Americans, whose decision will be announced on the day next preceding the match. The American Team to be composed exclusively of riflemen born in the United States. The Irish Team to consist of men qualified to shoot in the Irish eight at Wimbledon.

RIFLES—Any not exceeding ten pounds weight, minimum pull of trigger three pounds. The Americans to shoot with rifles of *bona fide* American manufacture. The Irish to shoot with rifles of *bona fide* Irish manufacture.

SIGHTS, AMMUNITION, TARGETS and MARKING to be according to printed regulations in force as Wimbledon, 1873.

RANGES—Eight hundred yards, nine hundred yards and one thousand yards.

NUMBER OF SHOTS—Fifteen at each range by each competitor.

PREVIOUS PRACTICE—The American Team to be allowed the use of the range for practice at least two days before the match.

POSITION—Any; no artificial rest to be used, either for the rifle or the person of the shooter. Targets, range, and all accessories for carrying out the match to devolve on the Irish. The Americans and Irish to choose a referee to act for their teams, and the respective referees shall mutually select an umpire to whom, in case of difference of opinion, they shall refer, and whose decision shall be final.

The terms of the match to be signed by the President of the Amateur Rifle Club, on behalf of the riflemen of America, and by Arthur Blennerhasset Leech, on behalf of the Irish Team.

Duplicate copies of this programme to be exchanged and all necessary arrangements to be completed on or before the first day of June, 1875.

Should either team fail to make an appearance on the day and hour agreed upon for the match, the team then present may claim the championship.

In taking this step the Amateur Rifle Club do not claim that they include among their members the best riflemen of America; but only assume to act as your representatives, for the purpose of placing the matter in such shape as to permit all who prove themselves competent to compete, irrespective of their residence or membership.

The targets and scoring used in the match will be in accordance with the rules of

the National Rifle Association, viz. : Targets six feet high by twelve feet wide, having a black bull's-eye three feet square, surrounded by the "center," six feet square, the rest of the target constituting the "outer;" bull's-eyes counting four points, centers three, outers two. Any sights allowed but telescopic magnifying, and such as conceal the target so as to prevent the danger signal from being seen. Any ammunition may be used. Any position will be allowed which can be taken on level ground, without artificial rests.

The team is to consist of a captain and nine men, to be selected as follows :

1. The standing of competitors shall be determined from four consecutive scores of forty-five shots each, each score made in a single day, without sighting shots, consisting of fifteen shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

2. The members of the American Team of 1871 shall be allowed to stand upon the four scores made in their four last competitions at Creedmoor in 1874, ending with the Bennett Match, and are required to signify their election so to do in writing to the Secretary of this Committee on or before the 16th of April, 1875. The scores of those of the team of 1874 who elected to stand are as follows :

Name.	Score				T'l	Name.	Score				T'l
Henry Fulton	159	163	171	158	656	T. S. Dakin	142	158	139	147	586
John Bodine	156	158	158	152	624	G. W. Yale	142	150	162	127	581
H. A. Gildersleeve	153	154	155	143	605	L. L. Hepburn	133	156	149	142	580

3. All other competitors shall be required to shoot in four competitions, to be held at Creedmoor, on April 24 and 28, and May 1 and 5 at 11 A. M. each day. The nine competitors, including the members of the team of 1874, standing upon their scores, who show the highest aggregate in their four scores thus made, or upon which they stood as above provided, shall constitute the team for 1875, and be given their rank thereon respectively according to their scores; subject, however, to the following provision: That such members of the team of 1874 as do not receive a place upon the team of 1875, under the foregoing rules, shall be allowed to challenge an equal number of the said team of nine as above selected, commencing with the ninth man, to two competitions, to take place under the direction of this committee, May 8 and 10, and the victors in those two competitions shall be members of the team.

4. Should any vacancy or vacancies occur in the team, as thus selected, before the day of sailing, it or they shall be filled by placing therein the competitor or competitors whose score or scores are next in order of merit, as shown at the end of the four competitions above provided.

5. The Captain shall be chosen by a majority vote of the nine men constituting the team, as soon as practicable after their selection, in accordance with the conditions herein provided. The team of 1875 shall be required to engage in such practice on the range as this committee may direct.

The Amateur Rifle Club will pay all the expense of the team to Europe, and also the expenses of these competitions. The team will sail about June 5, 1875.

The matter is one that appeals so strongly to your pride, not only as riflemen, but as Americans, that it is to be hoped that the best shots in the country will come forward in this match. The gentlemen who have sent the challenge are very skillful riflemen; but there are many in America fully as expert, and if they can be induced to engage in the undertaking, it is hoped that the result will be as gratifying as that of the former International match.

By order of the Joint Committee of Amateur Rifle Club and the National Rifle Association.

LESLIE C. BRUCE, *Secretary.*

Col. G. W. WINGATE, Chairman.
Capt. HENRY FULTON,
Mr. A. ALFORD,
Col. JOHN BODINE.
Sergt. W. B. COUGHTRY:
Mr. GEORGE CROUCH,
Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON,
Major G. W. YALE,
Col. E. H. SANFORD,

Ex. Com. of Am. Rifle Club.

Gen. JOHN B. WOODWARD,
Hon. DAVID W. JUGG,
Gen. MARTIN T. MacMAHON,
Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER,
Gen. KILBURN KNOX,
Col. H A. GIDERSLEEVE,
Capt. W. C. CASEY,
Capt. L. C. BRUCE, Secretary.

Com. of Nat. Rifle Association.

The interest in rifle shooting had been spreading, clubs were being organized here, there and everywhere over the country. In military shooting the National Guardsmen of the several States were posting themselves. The National Rifle Association

had striven, with success, to popularize rifle practice, and impress upon the public the importance of giving more attention to the matter. The want of a reserve fund of riflemen from which to draw was a serious obstacle to the committee in their work of selection. They felt that Creedmoor should be, as they hoped to make it, the Wimbledon of America, with scores of minor local ranges to do the work of training riflemen to give to Creedmoor its national character. The gunmakers had not spent the winter idly, but with tireless endeavor were turning out long-range breech-loaders, on which the workmanship for accuracy and uniformity would equal the finest watch work.

The opening of the matches for the selection of the team of 1875 witnessed the gathering of almost the same company on whom the burden of the previous match had fallen. Capt. Roswell C. Coleman, from Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., was a new-comer. He had become imbued with the rifle enthusiasm in reading the accounts of the former international match, and determined to try his hand at the new sport, and accordingly bought a rifle. On coming to Creedmoor he had not yet shot at ranges over 900 yds., and his success in winning a place is therefore the more remarkable. Judging from the positions taken in shooting, there must have been considerable home study on this point during the winter to determine how far and how the rifleman's body can be made to give the greatest possible steadiness to the rifle. Fulton's success in 1874 has made his position popular, and of the number who shot fully four-fifths shot in some position other than the regular old-fashioned prone one. There were many other points noticeable to one accustomed to the work at Creedmoor, indicating that the leading riflemen who attend there were reducing their sport very nearly to a science, and were omitting no precaution which would assist them toward a perfect score.

Of the original team-men, Hepburn declined going into the match for another year, and the competitions for selection and the practice of the team during the month preceding their departure were as follows:

Names.	Apr. 24	Apr. 30	May 1	5	8	10	12	15	17	19	22	24	26
Fulton	155	153	155	149	151	...	143	158	155	152	153	...	158
Gildersleeve	130	145	152	146	149	...	...	135	129	142	149	160	140
Dakin	146	146	...	138	157	145	140	151	141	149	123	146	146
Yale	120	139	143	144	143	...	123	146	...	148	151	159	128
Bodine	. .	...	...	...	...	156	137	157	...	..	154	...	...
Coleman	123	128	148	132	...	135	134	132	144	141	132	...	135
Canfield	120	131	139	132	139	143	130	146	128	154	125	155	139
Jewell	121	116	116	142	143	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bruce	122	115	128	118	156	...	137	112	...	136	115	143	139
Ballard	117	94	125	110	...	...	...	116	...	128	117	...	...

None of the old members, it will be noted, stood upon their record of the previous year, excepting Bodine, who was prevented from attending. Major H. S. Jewell found it impossible to go with the team, and resigned, giving Ballard a place on the traveling group. On May 7, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve was chosen captain, and he, before the sailing on June 5, selected Col. C. B. Mitchell, of the 1st Div. Staff N. G. S. N. Y., as the referee with the team. Mr. John H. Bird, who had been efficient in the matter of fitting out the team, was also invited to accompany the party, which, besides the actual shooters, included a number of ladies and gentlemen and a few press representatives. Alderman Cole, of the City of New York, went in an official capacity as the delegate from the metropolis.

The "send-off" of the team was done up in genuine American style, with banners and bustle, cannon and champagne, hurrahing and steam whistles, making the lower bay ring with the sounds of noisy God-speeds. A delightful passage over, and the team are seized in the embrace of Irish hospitality, the first face noted as the good ship City of Chester sailed into the harbor of Queenstown being that of Major Leech

waving welcomes from the deck of the Government tender, and with many a "welcome home" to these his old friends, he and his fellow receptionists began that series of special *fetes* and entertainments which well nigh drowned the visitors in an excess of kindness The entry into Dublin on the evening of the 15th of June was like the march of a successful conqueror home from battle. A triumphal entry it indeed was, and as the carriages were blocked upon the streets by the thousands who filled the thoroughfares, the ringing shouts of the populace, the profusion of bunting displayed from the buildings and the waving of handkerchiefs by the fair portion of the Dublin citizens, all made the Americans feel that they had indeed fallen among friends.

It rained, of course, and pretty much all the outgoings of the visitors during the stay abroad was a series of dodging between the showers, but they were Irish showers, hardly worth raising an umbrella against, since the bright sunlight, sure to succeed in a few moments, would dry everything up delightfully. Thursday, June 17th, the Americans made their first visit to the range, which is situated on the North Bull, a long, low sand-bank in Dublin Bay, opposite Dollymount on the main shore, from which it is separated by a creek or inlet varying in depth and width according to the state of the tide; crossing a long narrow foot bridge the loose, drifty sea sand was reached. Compared with Creedmoor the range is bleak and uninviting. In the rear of the targets in place of the green sodded bank of the American range there is open space here, and the sea diminished by perspective to a thin gray streak, beyond which appear houses, of course out of range. On a fine day the view visible from the range is strikingly attractive. Bounded to the north by the distant dusky outlines of Lambay and Ireland's Eye, and by the broad slopes of the Hill of Howth, which, in clear weather appear checkered with varying tints of green and purple, from amid which peer masses of blue gray and brown rock. To the left are richly wooded uplands stretching inward from the coast, with intervals of undulating meadows, contrasting prettily with the sombre greenery of the foliage above them. Turning to the right the spectator obtains a splendid view of the bay and its southern boundary. Westward from Killiney his eye follows the dim outline of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains with clusters of charming residences in the middle distance, embossomed in a wide band of rich verdure. Right in the rear lies the dusky city, bristling with sharp spires and tall factory chimneys, overhung by a murky canopy of smoke.

The accommodations on the range are a few low heaps of sandy sod for use as firing points, a small house about the size of an ordinary horse car, and somewhat resembling it, and a new semicircular fence, put up in anticipation of the match. There are no stools, as at Creedmoor, for riflemen and spectators, no flags for getting the wind, nothing but the distance and the targets, and these latter are set directly on the ground with no parapet below. The marker is in a mantlet by the side of the target, and marks very slowly, and owing to the difficulty in determining the exact location and value of a shot is often compelled to stop the firing, hoist the danger flag and come out to examine the target face more minutely. There are four targets, and one marker coming out necessitates a stoppage all along the line.

The match was set down for Tuesday, the 29th, and it was not till Friday, the 25th, that the team really did take a serious practice, and found that the Dollymount range was not by any means so difficult a range as it had been reputed. It was not a difficult nor yet a very easy day for shooting, but the Americans managed to roll up a score of 950 points, beating their famous winning record at Creedmoor. The scores stood:

	800	900	1000	Total
Fulton	56	59	55	170
Dakin	56	52	53	161
Gildersleeve	56	56	47	159
Coleman	57	54	47	158

	800	900	1000	Total
Bodine	56	53	47	156
Yale	53	51	42	146
Grand Total				950

The Americans had played or seemed to be playing the same game which had

served them so well in the former match, of running up a big score just before the match and thereby striking despair into the heart of their adversaries. The effect of this fine exhibition of shooting was most dispiriting on their antagonists, while the popular opinion, especially of the lower classes, already very strongly in favor of an American victory, gave vent on the return of the team in the evening in long continued cheering before the hotel. The local Irish papers read the home team a severe lecture next morning, and berated the captain soundly for his want of diligence in not keeping his men to work, the *Freeman's Journal* saying:

"We trust that the Irish will make some effort to pull themselves together, and even at the eleventh hour do some work, if not, inglorious disaster will await them, and while no one will grudge the Americans their laurels if they win them, it will be a great pity if the Irish do not, at the very least, make a good fight for it."

Major Leech was compelled to publish a letter with the object of allaying the fears of the friends of the Irish team. The morning of the match day had come and all were up promptly. The memorable day had come, to see which this band of American citizens had crossed 3,000 miles of water, taken many weeks of time to try what is intrinsically of small importance—the relative competency of American and Irish marksmen. The dawn came out with the promise of a dull day. At the 8 o'clock breakfast at the hotel the riflemen, each dressed in the snug-fitting blue flannel uniform of the Amateur Rifle Club of New York, looked anxiously out at the heavens. At that hour a dull, leaden sky, without a rift of sunshine, and a gentle breeze scarcely moving the foliage in St. Stephen's Green before the door, gave promise of a most favorable day for their chosen sport. Wishes were expressed that the day might remain thus, that something noteworthy might be put upon record. All the men were in prime condition, excepting General Dakin, whose arm had been somewhat bruised by excessive and constrained practice the previous day.

At 9:30 o'clock the carriages were at the door to convey the team and associates to the range. The rifles, carefully handled, the cartridge cases, the telescopes and waterproof and the great load of baggage incident to a day on the range were heaped in, and a few moments later the start was made for the Dollymount range. Along the route the interest of the people in the match and the visitors was seen in the legends and banners stretched across the road. At one point a band of green leaves made a very pretty archway, and "Welcome to the Emerald Isle," "Welcome to Clontarf Plains," and similar expressions were common. At 10:25 the carriages drew up on the range after a rattling ride along the sea-wall road and across the low water ford directly to the firing point. The range had been considerably altered in preparation for this event. Stout wooden fences had been erected, while within this a wooden paling divided off a reserved space, in which the ladies and specially invited guests were seated. Tents had been erected here and there, and provisions in plenty had been provided for, spacious marquees for shade and rest being disposed at various points within the inclosure. A good force of police, a little more showy and even more inefficient than their New York counterparts, lounged lazily over the grounds. The Irish riflemen were about, and at 11:25 the apportionment of the men to the several targets for markers, spotters, scorers, etc., had been made, Major Arthur, Major Holland, Mr. William B. Coughtry and Mr. H. B. Kerr, of the American party, took the duty of going down in the butts to supervise the markers. Captain Bruce and A. V. Canfield, Jr., kept an accurate watch on the American targets, recording each shot on miniature targets; while L. M. Ballard and J. E. Whitley, of the American party, kept the check scores on the Irish targets. Mr. J. H. Bird and Captain Bogardus acted as patrols in the rear to keep back the crowd and look out for the interests of the men; while Colonel Mitchell was looking sharply about, seeing that everything was set to rights. The referee on the Irish side was Major Leech, while Captain H. Haldane, 93d Highlanders, Deputy Adjutant General for musketry, held the post of umpire.

The crowd rapidly increased in numbers, many ladies coming down to watch the champions at work. The facilities for conveying the news of the match during its progress to the crowds in attendance was very good. Immense blackboards were mounted on gigantic easels lifted above the heads of the throng, and on these the figures were given in detail, while on a large target the exact positions of the shots were spotted out. As each man fired his record was transferred to these large diagrams, and all who wished took note. In the toss for choice of targets the home team won, and chose the up-hill targets toward the right of the range. Six targets were in position, the four inside ones being in use—2 and 3 for the American team and 4 and 5 for their Irish friends. To target 2 the assignments were Gildersleeve, Bodine and Fulton; on target 3, Yale, Dakin and Coleman; target 4, Wilson, McKenna and Johnson, and on the extreme right Dr. Hamilton, Milner and Pollock shot on target 5. At 11:35, when the bugle sounded the signal for the opening, there were but few on the ground. The sky still held its dull leaden covering, though the wind had freshened up to a good lively breeze and was blowing steadily up the range—what would be styled in marksmen's parlance a 12 o'clock wind. After a deal of fusilading and banging away with blank cartridges into the ground, a habit much indulged in by the Irish riflemen to fit the weapon for immediate loading, the match was opened by Dr. Hamilton, who led off on target 5, and gained a centre. Colonel Gildersleeve followed with another centre; Yale on his target getting an outer, while Wilson began the campaign on target 4 with another centre. This was not very auspicious in any direction, but it was an important point gained to have the first rifleman find the target, that the conditions of wind and elevation used by him could be communicated to his fellows to guide them in the arrangement of their rifle fixtures. The 800-yard range progressed along with care and caution on either side. The shooting was fine all along the lines of either party, though for some unaccountable reason Bodine planted a "duck's egg" plump in the middle of his score at this range. The wind held very steadily from the 12, though occasionally showing a disposition to twirl about at 1 o'clock. The sky, too, toward the close of the practice at this range began to break up, and a day of sunshine and bright skies was promised. This did not exactly suit the marksmen, who had been hoping for a run of several hours of overcast sky and steady wind. The promise of sunshine brought out the citizens in force, and by the conclusion of the 800-yard stage the grounds were well thronged. The conclusion of this range shooting was eargerly watched, and when at the finish it was announced that the Irish team was one point ahead, the cheering was hearty. Among the riflemen themselves the effect of this announcement was peculiar. The Irish looked upon it as the beginning of a victory. The lower ranges they considered the most familiar to the American shooters, and this vantage, taken thus early in the struggle, the Dublin men hoped to keep and increase to the end of the match. The Americans took the return with all stolidity. Not one gave any indication of weakness or despondency. Such a small difference they considered did not throw them into the predicament of a stern chase and a long one. One point is easily lost or won, and forewarned was forearmed, they considered. Each man went back determined to win, so far as he individually was concerned, and afford every advantage to his fellows.

The manner of working adopted by the two teams was characteristic and may serve to explain why the battle took the turn it did. It is fair to assume that both squads of men were in prime condition; there was no complaint of illness heard, and no accident happened to mar the progress of the contest. But in the American wing all was order and system. The sequence of firing and the movements of the men during action had been arranged before the day's work opened. Gildersleeve was to open on his target, and give the wind and elevation and such experience as the opening shot might afford. As each man rose from the firing-point he stepped up to a convenient easel and jotted down the wind and rear sight measurements

used by him, while the spotter inverted a broad-headed tack in a small target in plain sight, on the spot corresponding with that hit by the ball. For the first man firing a red tack was put in, for the second a white tack, and for the third a blue-headed tack. Each man in firing, after the first round, was able by a glance at this diagram to see how the shots were drifting and allow accordingly. There was no hurry, no running about after "points" or hints, but the whole team pulled together in a hearty and helpful manner. On the Irish side the men wandered about, bantering with friends and acquaintances, running for points on wind and elevation to one another, and especially to Mr. John Rigby, who was not shooting, but acted as a sort of general father over all, trying to give advice to a half-dozen questioners at one and the same time. There was no system. In place of putting out the less reliable men as pioneer shots at each range, their best men, Hamilton and Wilson, led off, taking the first shots all along the score. The only reason suggested for the defeat of the Irish team is their want of unity and the lack of that discipline and mutual assistance so essential in the accomplishment of any undertaking in which the bad effort of one may spoil the good endeavors of another. At 800 yards all these points of difference were not so conspicuous. Plenty of time was taken, and with the whole afternoon before them the men were leisurely in their movements. All the men found assistance in the favorable light and steady wind, and the totals of 337 and 338 in the possible 360, against the totals of 317 and 326 made in the previous September match, show not only increased skill, but bear testimony to the more favorable conditions.

There was no intermission beyond that spent in moving back the trappings and other paraphernalia of the firing-points from the 800 to the 900-yards stage, and the second part of the contest was entered upon. Then came in the fine discipline of the American riflemen. For the first few shots the conditions of atmosphere, light and wind remained pretty much the same. The sky was brightening, however, and by the time the eighth shot had been reached a clear, bright sun was shining; the wind was blowing uneasily from the point of 4 and 5 o'clock, and required much and careful watching. With the check system adopted by the one squad this was easily done, but with the other confusion soon became the order of the hour, and of the ninety shots fired at 900 yards the Americans show but two misses, made by Coleman as opening shots, and but two outers. On the Irish scores are three outers and seven misses, Milner "going to pieces" in most bewildering fashion. Mr. Rigby coached Milner during his embarrassment most persistently, but all to no purpose. In vain he emptied his gun into the ground, and loaded with all the care possible, setting his sights with the utmost accuracy. No encouraging thud indicated the striking of the iron target's face by his bullets. He struggled on, changing this way and that, under the advice of a half dozen counsellors, but his luck had gone. He had lost confidence in his gun, in himself, in his method or something, and with his confidence his ability to execute had gone. Along toward the middle of this stage the tide of luck seemed setting in most strongly toward the American side. Milner and McKenna each had a miss, Pollock followed with an outer, Johnson dropped from a bull's-eye into a couple of centres, and Wilson was not holding his own over well. On the American side Colonel Bodine was redeeming his ill-fortune at 800 yards in a score of 59 in a possible 60. Fulton was doing almost as well, and even Coleman, after a pair of duck's eggs at opening, ran up 48 at this range. At 2:35 the match was two-thirds completed, and a recess was taken for lunch. The official record soon disclosed the unpalatable truth that the stranger team had completely turned the tables on the home men, and in place of the latter being one ahead they were thirty-four in the rear. This was a magnificent piece of work to be accomplished in a single stage of the match, and a most stupendous obstacle for the Irish riflemen to pull over on the remaining range.

By this time there were fully ten or twelve thousand people on the ground, a rep-

resentative Irish crowd—merry beggars and bumptious Aldermen in utter confusion. The lunch tents were soon filled, and a most wholesale consumption of beverages of all kinds ensued. The promise of the morning and the experience of days and weeks past had been vain, and all were warmly clad against storms, but the high temperature had caused the perspiration to flow, the thirst to increase most suddenly. The invited guests, with the two rifle teams, proceeded to the private marquee of the association and the Reception Committee, where a choice collation had been spread. All were exhausted and hungry, and ate with avidity, the American shooters replying between bites to the compliments poured upon them from all sides. The Irishmen acknowledged defeat in their looks and action, but hoped at their favorite range—the 1,000 yards—to at least reduce the American lead to more of an equality. But they ate and drank with good cheer, and covered their chagrin at their approaching second defeat under the most pleasant exterior.

The opening of the 1,000-yards range firing was something of a toil. The people had increased immensely in numbers, and crushed forward against the riflemen at work, impeding their motions; and in the absence of any effective barriers it was impossible to do anything really serviceable toward keeping them back. The horse-shoe shape, with the actors and the rifles in the inner curve, was drawn out until the sides became about parallel, leaving but a narrow lane along which the bullets traveled, some of the peering heads came very near the line of fire, and on one or two occasions the riflemen on the extreme right Irish targets were compelled to suspend firing until some particularly obtrusive head was drawn out of range. The noise, too, became greater, and each good shot was hailed with cries of "Bravo!" and cheers. A band which had been on the grounds during the day persisted in playing, to the discomfiture of the shooters, until ordered to stop. The wind had died down again, blowing lazily from the first and third quarters, swinging round again to the twelfth quarter before the close of the match, and the sky, too, had again clouded up, assuming the dull, gray aspect, and as the last few shots were fired the general look of the conditions was very similar to that existant at the opening of the match, except in the moderated wind.

The day had been a test one. The wind had traveled fully half round the dial, and the light had changed from a dull gray to a bright sunlight and back again since the start in the forenoon. It was not a particularly difficult day to manage, especially when six or more experts sat in consultation upon it, as did the American shooters; but still it required care and watching at every moment. For the general public it was voted a capital day, since it was the first really fine June day which had been enjoyed since the advent of the American band in Ireland, and all were glad to avail themselves of it to see the great event of the time hereabouts, and the Rifle Association reaped a most generous harvest of shillings at the admission gate.

The 1,000 yard range trial was soon over. The men, especially on the Irish side, firing rapidly. On the American section Fulton went to pieces badly, getting two misses, and ending up with one, a piece of carelessness quite unprofessional. General Dakin, who had been shooting up toward head man, also managed to get a miss at this score. With the exception of these three misses and six outers, some of which are due to the crowding in of the people, the team did very well. On the Irish side Hamilton and Pollock had a miss each, and Milner added three more to his champion list of the day's duck eggs. On a show of totals at this range alone, the Americans were again the victors, scoring five points more than their antagonists, which, added to their previous balance of thirty-four, gave thirty-nine as the majority of the Americans, the totals being for Americans 968, and for Irish 929 in a possible 1,080. The Americans surpassed their hitherto unsurpassable score of the Creedmoor shoot, while the Irishmen had fallen behind at 900 and 1,000 yards. The match was a full, square and complete defeat of the Irish team. There was at no time any real call on the umpire or referees for a decision. At times the markers in the mantlets dis-

cussed very long over shots on line or edge, but beyond these interruptions, some twelve or fifteen in number, all went off smoothly. It was a great victory for the breech-loaders over the muzzle-loaders. Again they showed the world that they are equally efficient for the longest ranges and the finest work as are any of the most carefully built muzzle-loaders. Fulton made of his breech-loader a semi-muzzle-loading gun by the practice of charging his weapon by the muzzle, but otherwise the pieces were properly handled and did their work in a normal manner.

The return to the hotel at the conclusion of the match, which ended within a few moments of 6 o'clock, was a sight rarely witnessed. Major Leech made a few remarks to the crowd—very few remarks—informing them of the defeat of their team, and proposing three cheers for the victors, which were given rather backwardly, although the Irish Team were persistent in expressing their happiness and entire acquiescence in the issue of the match. Colonel Gildersleeve responded, thanking the mob for the order (?) they had maintained. The band of the Fiftieth Regiment played "Hail Columbia," and then came the voyage home. Five minutes after the the last shot was fired by Bodine—a "bull's-eye"—swelling the American majority to thirty-nine, the whole of the vast expanse behind the inclosure was covered with straggling lines of people making rapidly for the long, narrow bridge which joins the mainland. Passage across this was slow work, owing to the masses wedged within the stout wooden paling on each side, and many who did not fancy a long delay used the boats which some speculative mariners, taking advantage of the rising tide, offered for a consideration as a means of transit from the sandy bull to the opposite shore of Dollymount. Half a dozen jaunting cars, with "six up"—men and women—ventured to cross the water-way, and the hesitancy of the drivers to go on when the sea reached almost to the horses' girths provoked the mirth and ridicule of the onlookers; but a bold dash, made at the cost of a heavy splashing, brought the voyagers safely to land while the merrymakers were doomed to a long and toilsome journey. The American Team traveled homewards, some in an open carriage, others on cars immediately following, and at various points the victorious riflemen were warmly greeted.

At Drogheda railway terminus, at the base of Nelson's Monument, considerable crowds collected to get a glimpse of the American Team and applaud them, and this they did right heartily as the strangers, with their rifles, leather-cased and buckled, held in hand, were conveyed rapidly on their way to the Shelbourne Hotel, the headquarters of the American Team.

A grand state banquet at the Mansion House, given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to the several visiting Lord Mayors and the teams, filled up the night, and a more thoroughly self-satisfied and more fatigued company never lay down to rest than the American Team in the "wee sma' hours" of the following morning.

The scores made in this second Irish-American match are shown in the following score:

AMERICAN TEAM.

Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, Rem. Creed.		Maj. Henry Fulton, Rem. Creed.	
800	4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	58	800	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	58
900	4 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4	55	900	4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3	57
1,000	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 0 3 4 4	52—165	1,000	3 3 4 4 4 2 0 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 0	46—161
Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Sharps Creed.			**Geo. W. Yale, Sharps Creed.**		
800	3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4	56	800	2 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	57
900	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 3	56	900	2 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4	52
1,000	2 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3	52—164	1,000	4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 3 3 2 4 4 3	51—160
Col John Bodine, Rem. Creed.			**Capt. R C. Coleman, Rem. Creed.**		
800	4 4 3 4 4 4 0 4 2 4 4 3 4 4 4	52	800	4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3	56
900	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	59	900	0 0 3 3 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	48
1,000	4 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 2 2 3 3 4	51—162	1,000	3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 2 4 4 4	52—156

Team Aggregate 968

IRISH TEAM.

Jas. Wilson, Rigby.

800.... 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4....58
900.... 3 3 4 2 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 4....50
1,000.... 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 2 3....55—163

Edmund Johnson, Rigby.

800.... 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4....58
900.... 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 3 3....54
1,000.... 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3.. .50—162

Dr. J. B. Hamilton, Rigby.

800.... 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 4....56
900.... 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4....54
1,000.... 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 0 4....51—161

J. G. Pollock, Rigby.

800 .. 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4....59
900....4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 2 4 3 3 4 4 3....53
1,000. ..4 3 4 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 0 3 4....49—161

John McKenna, Rigby.

800....0 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4....52
900....2 0 3 3 4 4 3 4 0 3 4 4 3 3 4....44
1,000... 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 4....53—149

J. K. Milner, Rigby.

800....0 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4....55
900....0 0 4 4 4 0 3 0 0 3 3 4 4 4 4....37
1,000....3 4 0 4 4 3 3 4 0 3 0 4 3 3 3... 41—133

Team Aggregate.....929

		800 yards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.
Summary.....	AMERICAN TEAM.....	337	327	304	968
	IRISH TEAM.....	338	292	299	929

The running record of the match is shown in the following table. Compared with the similar record of the first match on page 17, it will be seen that immediately at the opening of the 900 yards range the American took up the lead and held it to the end, widening it until at one round 42 points marked the difference between the two teams.

THE RUNNING RECORD—1875.

Distance.	Rounds.	Possible.	Irish score.	American score.	Irish lead.	American lead.
800 yards.	1	24	14	20	—	6
"	2	48	36	43	—	7
"	3	72	60	64	—	4
"	4	96	84	88	—	4
"	5	120	106	111	—	5
"	6	144	128	134	—	6
"	7	168	152	154	—	2
"	8	192	175	178	—	3
"	9	216	198	200	—	2
"	10	240	221	222	—	1
"	11	264	245	245	—	—
"	12	288	268	268	—	—
"	13	312	290	290	—	—
"	14	336	314	314	—	—
"	15	360	338	337	1	—
900 yards.	16	384	353	355	—	2
"	17	408	366	374	—	8
"	18	432	388	396	—	8
"	19	456	409	419	—	10
"	20	480	432	440	—	8
"	21	504	451	462	—	11
"	22	528	471	485	—	14
"	23	552	490	508	—	18
"	24	576	503	528	—	25
"	5	600	524	551	—	27
"	26	624	544	575	—	31
"	27	648	566	598	—	32
"	8	672	587	619	—	32
"	29	696	608	642	—	34
"	30	720	630	604	—	34
1,000 yards	31	744	651	683	—	32
"	32	768	673	704	—	31
"	33	792	692	727	—	35
"	34	816	712	749	—	37
"	35	840	735	771	—	36
"	36	864	758	790	—	32
"	37	888	780	809	—	29
"	38	912	800	830	—	30
"	39	936	817	851	—	34
"	40	960	836	873	—	37
"	41	984	854	892	—	38
"	2	1008	876	905	—	29
"	13	1032	893	927	—	34
"	4	1056	908	950	—	42
"	45	1080	929	968	—	39

The return match was almost a repetition of the contest of 1874, as far as the men engaged were concerned. On the Irish squad the new men were John McKenna and

J. G. Pollock, replacing Capt. Walker and John Rigby. The new-comers were younger men, fair shots—as the records of the Irish Rifle Association show. McKenna was a Belfast man and was engaged in shop-keeping there, while Pollock was a business man of Dublin. Of the Americans the new-comer, replacing L. L. Hepburn, was Roswell Carpenter Coleman, of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. State.

ROSWELL C. COLEMAN.

He was born in that town in December, 1840; but, while yet a youngster, went to reside in the metropolis, where he lived till 1860, when, having determined upon the law as a profession, he returned to Goshen for study, and upon the completion of his course settled there. He was a lover of athletic sports, and with a good constitution and lithe, active body was able to take a successful part in field games, and as a "base-ballist" he was a success. During the excitement of the 1874 rifle match he and several other young gentlemen of Goshen organized the Leather Stocking Rifle Club, and at 200 yards shooting they enjoyed sport during the winter. In January, 1875, Mr. Coleman, on a visit to New York, purchased a Remington long-range rifle and 150 cartridges, and measuring a distance nearly 800 yards across the meadows, and twisting himself up, Mr. Coleman, before the other club men, led off and came very near being himself twisted up by the unlooked-for recoil. When the week for the first contest for team places at Creedmoor arrived, Mr. Coleman had the greater portion of his cartridges yet unburnt. But, under excuse of urgent business, he slipped away from home and arrived at Creedmoor the day previous to the first test day in time to fire a few shots at 800 and 900 yards, and with this amount of preparation he rushed in for glory and a place among the immortals. At 800 and 900 yards, by taking extra care, he did passably, and he was piled with congratulations by the "old uns." He said nothing but ate his lunch, thinking of the grand collapse which was to come at 1,000 yards. He fired and missed, fired again and, going up, struck into a centre, and with six misses and never a bull's-eye, he managed to get twenty-five in a possible sixty points at 1,000 yards. He was consolingly told that he needed practice, and went home to receive a little paternal advice from Mr. Coleman, Sr., who saw in the new-fangled sport of rolling on the ground and shooting at a mark only a waste of time and money. But the young man worked on, and won for himself a good name and place. In appearance, Mr. Coleman is of fine build, a blende of the most ultra type, sandy hair and a Scotch appearance. He is an agreeable companion and has done but little field shooting, but, as an angler, is an enthusiastic lover of sport.

The match at Dollymount was not the only work on the range which the American marksmen enjoyed during their stay abroad. In the regular meeting of the Irish Rifle Association on the same ranges during the next few days, the Americans took an active part, Captain Coleman carrying off the great silver cup of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, valued at 100 guineas. The conditions were three shots per man at 500 yards. Gildersleeve and Coleman tied on three bull's-eyes each. In shooting off each scored another bull's eye. On the second deciding shot Gilder-

sleeve, who was using a Rigby rifle as a novelty, scored a centre, while Coleman followed in another bull and took the great cup. The exploits of the team in Ireland would not be fully told without the story of the Clandeboye wind up in the North of Ireland, whither the team had gone to enjoy the hospitality of the Belfast riflemen and people. The reception in this Irish Athens was, if anything, even more vigorously enthusiastic than the first entry into Dublin, and on the 7th of July all were off to Clandeboye, the seat of the Earl of Dufferin, a site much favored by the North of Ireland riflemen. The firing points lie at the base of the terrace before the mansion, and it was resolved to shoot five scoring shots at 1,000 yards, and twenty-four contestants took part; but the contest soon narrowed itself down to a rifle duel between Gildersleeve, the American team captain, and J. S. Lee, one of the hardest workers and most keenly expert men of the Ulster Association, each having nineteen points in the possible twenty. It had been agreed to shoot off ties with three shots per man, and now these two gentlemen set themselves to win the forty guinea Belfast cup. The crowd, which numbered several thousand, it could plainly be seen were anxious for a home victory, yet entered keenly into the excitement of the moment. Gildersleeve was the first to fire, and got a high centre. Lee followed in a bull, but in the next round these shots were reversed and the men stood equal. Again the pair fired, and a pair of bull's-eyes left them still equal. A dozen glasses were fixed upon the distant target, and the crowd of spectators drew in so close as almost to form a ring about the shooting couple. It was a test of men and a test of rifles. A full-grown sample of American manhood on the one side, with an American breech-loader, was pitted against this keen-eyed, brawny Scotsman, with his fine Rigby rifle. The men were cool and collected, and stood the rounds of cheers which followed each shot with remarkable steadiness. The first three shots having decided nothing, a second trial trio was decided upon, Gildersleeve again leading off. On the first round each made a bull's-eye, and were right royally cheered. On the second round this was repeated. On the third round Gildersleeve fixed his sight and wind gauge with the greatest care. Aiming long and carefully the bullet was sent off. "It's on," was the cry of all the spotters, but, whether a bull or a centre, was in doubt. The butt men came out, too, scrutinizing it well, and hurried back while the crowd stood gaping and breathless. It was a repetition of Bodine's famous last shot at Creedmoor in 1874, and, as then, the white disk came, and a long cheer rolled down the range, over the intervening lake to the targets. But Lee had yet to fire, and the crowd cut short their noisy enthusiasm as he lay down to aim. A bull's-eye alone could save him, and then only to a tie. He had calculated correctly, but the strain had been too great and he wavered. His leaden messenger took a wry path, and none knew it quicker than he, as on rising he extended the hand of congratulation to Colonel Gildersleeve, who a moment later was the centre of a cheering mob. The full scores of this most interesting contest stood.

	Match.	1st Tie.	2d Tie.	Total.
Col. Gildersleeve (Sharps Creed. Rifle)	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 4 4—11	4 4 4—12	42
Jas. S. Lee (Rigby Rifle)	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 3 4—11	4 4 2—10	40

Clandeboye range had indeed passed through an episode to be talked of in after years by the coming riflemen. Bidding adieu to their hosts of the day, the team were soon on the road for a drive into town. The day had been warm, and the roads were dusty, and in their long wagonettes, amid a grave and miscellaneous escort of jaunting-cars, private carriages, donkey-carts and vehicles of strange and indescribable "get-up," the team bowled into Belfast, and the shooting of the American team, individually and collectively on Irish soil, was brought to a brilliant close. Ending up with a beautiful "bull's-eye," the work of the team from first to last was all that the most enthusiastic friend of victory could wish. They had won all they had programmed to do, had given the shooting men of Ireland something to study and ponder over, while to the common people the visit of the Americans had afforded an excuse for a vast discharge and manifestation of love for America and her institu-

tions. For rifle shooting, nine out of ten in the shouting multitude cared next to nothing, but for America they were willing to shout welcomes to the last. To them it was a veritable land of promise, and the sight of a band of real Americans upon their own soil, gave them precisely the opportunity they coveted to testify their regard for the land of the West.

A run through Scotland and the team reached London and Wimbledon, where after vain attempts had been made to secure for them an opportunity of shooting beside the national teams in the Elcho Shield match, a special cup was provided and shot for by the Americans alone, 30 shots at 1,000 yards, Fulton winning on a score of 133 points. This cup, which is a great silver tankard, 166 ounces in weight, is now shot for annually at the Creedmoor fall meetings under the same conditions as the "Wimbledon Cup."

AMERICAN TEAM BADGE—1875.

A little pleasure trip to Paris and the return voyage came, as prosperous a one as that out, and then came a season of hip, hip hurrahs and rejoicing at home, with the team men as the central figures in the cheering and feasting, while to the breast of each member of that winning team of 1875 the badge provided by the National Rifle Association for the victorious squad was attached as shown here, while as a memento of the visit the Americans left to their riflemen friends of the Emerald Isle the great sterling silver trophy, shown on page 28. This work of art was made by Tiffany & Co., of New York, and is valued at $1,000, weighing about 120 ounces, and standing, without the ebony base, twenty-five and a half inches high.

THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MATCH -- CREEDMOOR, 1875.

"For vainly shall perceptive rules impart
A perfect knowledge of this manly art;
Practice alone can certain skill produce,
And theory, confirmed by constant use."

That there should be a liberal and gentlemanly rivalry between Canada and Creedmoor was to be looked for, both as a national and personal emulation, and when the Americans took the prize in the second Irish contest, they did so with the implied duty of meeting all comers who should dare to reach out the hand toward their crown. The Canadian riflemen have, with justice, always plumed themselves on their great strength with their favorite weapon. The Canada rifle corp were the natural outcome of the Wimbledon enthusiasm in the Mother Country, and the Canadian Volunteers, of themselves a powerful body, with excellent chances for perfecting themselves in individual marksmanship, were re-enforced by the officers and privates of the regiments stationed in the Province, who, for professional uses, were bound to make rifle shooting a specialty. Add to the Canadian sportsmen and Militia the number of old military men who have settled in Canada, and it is not to be wondered at that the Provinces could make a fine display of marksmanship, and turn out a goodly number of accomplished riflemen. But of the match the scores were poor. But the wind! It was a dreadful wind. It cannot be said to have been more than brisk, and yet it was of the most capricious character. It was what is termed a fish-tail wind. Icthyological readers know the peculiar flare of a fish's caudal appendage, and how it streams out. Now the wind would blow from the back to the targets—right along the range, while the streamer on both sides of the grounds would point inwards, that is, in rifle lingo, it blew IV., VIII., and V, all at the same time. It is said in philology that he who acquires, of the commonly used languages, Russian, can manage all other living tongues; so he who is "canny" of the Creedmoor zephyrs, has at his finger ends any other tantalizing breezes on ranges. And so it proved. There is undoubtedly some slight element of luck attending Creedmoor, and the elements have been propitious. In the International match at Creedmoor in 1874, the hot sun melted down the gallant Irishmen; now the fickle wind blew the Canadian bullets off their track. The Americans were at home with the wind, the Canadians were at sea.

The Canadians had not been uninterested spectators of the feats which their neighbors over the borders in the American States were doing with the rifle. For years the Canadians had supported ranges, taken an active part in target practice both at home and through picked teams sent to Wimbledon and other mother country ranges, and with a proud reputation for skill at the target, were anxious to share in the glory of the international contest, and, accordingly, upon its selection, sent a challenge direct to the American rifle team of 1875. The team, considering that they had been selected for the specific purpose of meeting the Irish experts, did not feel at liberty to meet the Dominion men, but intimated in the reply that a challenge to the Amateur Rifle Club of New York, as the then leading any-rifle organization in the United States, would bring out a team of Americans sufficiently representative to give the contest a national significance, and at the same time remarking that the Amateur

Club team would very likely include several members of the transatlantic team. This led to the following letter, which was acted upon at a meeting of the Executive Committee Amateur Rifle Club, April 16, 1875:

HAMILTON, April 6.

COL. GEORGE W. WINGATE, *President Amateur Rifle Club, of New York:*

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the Victoria Rifle Club of this city, held this evening, a correspondence between Captain Mason and yourself was read respecting a proposed match between the Ontario Any-Rifle Association and the Riflemen of the United States. The negotiations for this match having apparently fallen through, I was authorized to propose to you a friendly contest between our respective clubs on the following conditions:

COMPETITORS—Eight members of each club on each side.

TARGETS, SCORING, ETC.—As at Wimbledon in 1873.

RANGES—Eight hundred, nine hundred and one thousand yards, fifteen shots at each range.

RIFLES—Any not exceeding ten pounds weight, but without telescopic or magnifying sights; minimum pull of trigger, three pounds.

POSITION—Any, not involving artificial rest.

PLACE—Creedmoor.

TIME—The Saturday immediately preceding the annual match of the National Rifle Association.

I may add that the Victoria Rifle Club is now in the twelfth year of its existence; that it has a record of which any club may well feel proud, and that it occupies probably as leading a position amongst the rifle clubs of Canada as we believe the Amateur Club of New York does amongst those of the United States.

C. K. MURRAY, *President Victoria Rifle Club.*

On motion of Mr. E. H. Sanford their offer for friendly contest was accepted, with the alteration in the conditions that the new Wimbledon target be used.

The Canadians wished a trial before the departure for England, but it was finally concluded to defer the match until near about the annual prize meeting. Nothing more was thought about it until the return of the victors from Dollymount and Wimbledon, when a few competitions were ordered for places on the new team. During the absence of the champions abroad the "boys," as those left behind were termed by the chosen representatives, improved their time in practice, and prospered so well, showing such fine scores, that it was thought best to make up the team and meet the Canadians entirely from these youngsters, to give them encouragement and show that American riflemen included a few other individuals than the team who had already served so well for two years. The team-men, busily engaged in private matters after their summer from abroad, were unwilling to spare more time for practice and preparation to meet the Canadians. This apparent neglect was in nowise due to any under-appreciation of the ability of the Canadian riflemen.

The match was finally fixed for September 25th, and the Canadian riflemen came down ready prepared to carry off the honors. Old Creedmoor men complained that the officers of the club had taken too much risk in putting any but their best men forward to meet the Ontario men, while the "Kanucks" were chuckling over what they felt was to be an easy victory. Indeed, so confident did they feel of winning that they complained of ill-treatment in the fact that they were not pitted against the genuine American team, the men who had won the battles of Dollymount and Creedmoor. They wished men worthy of their skill, and felt aggrieved at having the junior team men selected as their antagonists. They magnanimously consented to go on with the match rather than back down after so long a journey, and the match opened. The toss for targets gave the Americans the extreme right couple, while the Canadians occupied the two to the inside of the range. Each team was divided into two squads. Messrs. Farwell, Canfield, Hepburn and Geiger formed one of the American groups, and Messrs. Bruce Hyde, Jewell and Conlin the other. The Canadian squads were Messrs. D. Mitchell, Scharz, Wm. Mitchell and Disher on one target, and Messrs. Murray, Murison, Mason and Adam on the other. A large

company had gone down to watch the proceedings, forming a solid line of spectators without the ropes. The day was in every way an enjoyable one; but to the riflemen it gave promise of requiring their best skill to make even a presentable score. In the Canadians especially this feeling was observable, and they consulted for some time before firing, even after all the preliminaries of placing men in the butts and at the firing point had been duly attended to. The wind which played so pleasantly around the lookers-on came from the left rear, or, in riflemen's parlance, was a five o'clock wind, and seemed to be a novelty to the Canadian shots. Some of them took one view of it and some another, and some anxious turning back and forth of the wind gauges took place before a shot was fired. To the American boys, however, the wind was one under which they had been trained, possessing no special difficulty, but requiring all watchfulness and care in keeping track of the changeful moods into which it lapsed, first on one side of the rear point and then on the other. The breeze kept shifting, blowing bullets which were sent as bull's-eyes into right and left centres most provokingly. The American team were under strict discipline. General Dakin watched carefully every move, keeping the run of the whole shooting, counselling a bit here, insisting on some move in another direction, and thus in a measure carrying out the same tactics of mutual help and aggregate effort which had been so happy in its results at Dollymount. At each American firing point the miniature target and record blanks were mounted and kept with watchful eyes, and good glasses spotted each shot even before the marker had signaled it.

The Canadians shot in the style common to Scotch, English and Irish eights at Wimbledon. Each man conducting himself with an air of British independence not at all conducive to a grand total display. At the conclusion of the very first round the Americans were six points ahead; four of the home team began their work with bull's-eyes, while but one visitor brought up the white disk, and Mr. Mason, the steady man of the Canadians, missed the target entirely. The next round brought the Americans ten ahead, the following two rounds putting them twelve and thirteen points to the lead, a drop to eight and then to two points followed, when the Canadians stepped modestly ahead with three points, increasing it at the eighth round to ten points, the highest lead they had during the whole match. On the ninth round the teams were equal; at the next the Canadians again made a bid for the mastery by two points. It was their last chance, for at the next round the Americans went ahead, keeping more or less of a head to the very end. When the 800 yards range was concluded, their advantage was three points; not enough to create any great exultation, but sufficient to reassure the despondent friends of the American shooters, enough to show the Canadian gentlemen that they had met a team very nearly their equals. Mr. John Klein, the caterer of the range, had a dinner worthy of the occasion, and friend and foe, guest and host, spent a pleasant hour in talking over the prospects, congratulating each other on what they had done and were to do, meanwhile uniting in a common attack on the eatables and drinkables.

The wind held steady in its unsteadiness, and was as "fish-taily" after as before dinner. The Americans watched it as one would keep an eye on the tricks and dodges of an old antagonist, while the Canadians studied it as a new feature in their rifle shooting experience. They did remarkably well, considering it was their first lesson in vear quartering winds, but the Americans did better, and from a lead of three points at the opening of the 900 yards range, closed with a lead of no less than thirty-one points. At the first round they jumped ahead to eight lead, and at the twenty-first round were eighteen points ahead of their opponents, and from that round the match was virtually over. It was then a stern chase and a long one, for the "Kanucks" never afterward were able to reduce their defeat below the teens. Neither side was clear of blunders, the error of firing on the wrong target being committed from either wing of the field. The Americans fired in supine posture, every one of them using some position other than the standard prone posture. The Cana-

dians all employed the regulation attitude of face down, holding their rifles to the shoulder without any support of leg or knee to the barrel.

The 1,000 yards range—which was entered upon at once at the finish of the 900 yards—firing did not materially change the relative standing of the two teams. The Canadians at one time were thirty-eight points behind, while at the finish they had reduced the lead of the Americans to twenty-five points. The shooting was fairly good on both sides, but while the Canadians made but 131 bull's-eyes in the 360 shots fired, the Americans scored 156 The list of misses was nine for the visitors to the home team's seventeen. The Canadian average per man was 173, while the victors averaged 176. The record of the men at the several distances stood as follows:

AMERICAN TEAM.

W. B. Farwell—Remington Rifle.

Yards.	*Scores.*	*Totals.*
800	5 5 5 5 5 2 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5	69
900	5 2 3 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 5 3 5 5	61
1,000	4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 5 3 3 5 5	63—193

A. V. Canfield, Jr.—Remington Rifle.

800	5 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 4 5 4 0 5	62
900	5 3 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5	68
1,000	3 3 5 2 3 3 5 5 3 5 4 2 4 5 5	57—187

L. L. Hepburn—Remington Rifle.

800	3 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 2 4 5 0 5 5	60
900	4 0 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 3	62
1,000	4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 0 5 2	62—184

L. C. Bruce—Sharps Rifle.

800	5 5 4 4 3 0 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 2	59
900	5 5 4 2 5 3 4 5 3 4 5 4 5 5 4	63
1,000	3 5 5 3 3 5 5 5 3 4 4 3 5 4 4	61—183

F. Hyde—Remington Rifle.

800	2 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 3 4 5 5 4 5	65
900	0 3 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 4 5 5 5	60
1,000	3 0 4 5 5 3 2 4 3 4 4 5 5 5 5	56—181

H. S. Jewell—Sharps Rifle.

800	4 5 5 4 5 4 2 4 5 5 5 4 2 5 4	63
900	5 5 5 0 0 3 3 5 3 5 5 4 2 3 3	51
1,000	4 3 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 5 5	66—180

J. S. Conlin—Sharps Rifle.

800	3 5 5 4 3 2 4 r 3 3 3 5 5 3 3	51
900	5 3 5 5 0 4 3 3 3 5 3 3 5 4 4	55
1,000	4 3 5 5 4 0 4 3 5 3 3 4 0 4 5	52—158

L. Geiger—Remington Rifle.

800	5 5 5 0 0 3 2 0 5 5 3 4 4 3 2	46
900	3 2 2 4 2 4 5 2 4 0 3 3 4 5 4	47
1,000	2 5 0 5 3 4 5 4 4 2 5 5 3 0 3	50—143

Team aggregrate..... 1,409

CANADIAN TEAM.

George Murison—Metford Rifle.

Yards.	*Scores.*	*Totals.*
800	4 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 4	67
900	5 4 5 4 2 2 5 5 3 3 3 5 4 5 3	58
1 000	4 5 5 3 5 5 2 4 4 5 2 5 5 5 5	64—189

J. J. Mason—Metford Rifle.

800	0 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 4 4 5	63
900	5 3 3 3 2 5 5 5 3 4 5 2 3 4 4	55
1,000	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 3 4 3 2 5 4	62—181

D. Mitchell—Metford Rifle.

800	5 3 2 3 5 5 5 3 2 4 0 5 5 3 3	53
900	2 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5	65
1,000	4 4 0 3 5 5 5 5 5 0 5 5 5 5 3	59—177

Wm. Mitchell—Metford Rifle.

800	5 4 4 4 5 2 5 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4	53
900	5 5 2 4 5 4 4 4 3 5 2 3 5 3 3	57
1,000	3 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 3 2 2 4 3 5 4	57—172

F. Schwarz—Metford Rifle.

800	3 4 5 3 5 4 5 3 3 4 5 5 3 4 2	58
900	4 4 4 4 5 0 0 3 3 4 5 3 5 5 3	52
1,000	4 5 0 5 5 4 5 5 3 3 5 5 2 4 5	60—170

C. R. Murray—Metford Rifle.

800	3 4 5 3 4 5 4 4 2 5 4 3 5 5 4	60
900	3 4 4 5 0 3 2 5 4 3 2 4 3 5 4	51
1,000	3 3 3 5 3 5 3 3 3 5 3 5 5 4 4	57—168

Geo. Disher—Metford Rifle.

800	2 5 3 4 4 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 5	59
900	2 2 3 3 3 0 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 2 5	50
1,000	4 3 4 5 3 3 4 3 4 2 3 5 5 5 5	58—167

James Adam—Rigby Rifle.

800	4 4 5 4 4 3 3 5 3 5 0 2 3 4 5	54
900	4 2 3 3 2 3 2 5 5 4 3 5 5 2 2	50
1,000	5 3 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 2 4 4 3 3 4	56—160

Team aggregate..... 1,384

		800 yards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.
Summary.....	AMERICAN TEAM.	475	469	467	1,409
	CANADIAN TEAM.	472	439	473	1,384

RULES of the National Rifle Association, Governing the Practice of Members and Military Squads upon the Range at Creedmoor, 1877.

I.—The Range will be open daily, Sundays excepted, to members of the Association only (who must exhibit their badges on entering, and wear them when practicing), except that upon Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays it may be used by members of the National Guard *when in uniform* (*i. e.*, jacket, pantaloons and cap). There will be no firing on the Range before 6 A. M. (unless by permission of Superintendent, and on previous notice to him), or after 7 P. M.

MARKERS.

II.—No persons will be allowed to act as markers, except those employed by the Superintendent.

III.—Markers may be engaged for stipulated hours and days, at the office of the Association, 23 Park Row, not less than twenty-four hours, nor more than a week in advance, or at the Superintendent's office. on the Range, on or previous to the day of practice, by paying the charge therefor at the rate of fifty cents per hour, or $2.50 a day. Members neglecting to engage markers until visiting the Range must take the risk of the Superintendent's being able to supply them. The price for the marker and for ammunition and rifles (if required,) must be paid for on making the application. Rifles will be furnished at twenty-five cents per day, or any part thereof, and ammunition at the usual retail price.

IV.—Markers for organizations of the National Guard *ordered* to Creedmoor for practice, not to exceed twenty in number, will be provided without charge to such roganizations.

V.—It will be remembered that notice to secure a marker is only designed to enable the Superintendent to procure additional men if required. *It does not give those engaging such marker ang exclusive right to a target if other members cannot be accommodated without using it.*

VI.—Where the number of targets is limited, the Superintendent will be authorized to assign new comers to a target in use upon their paying, on joining the squad, their *pro rata* share for the markers to those who have originally been assigned to it.

VII.—Markers will receive orders and instructions from no one but the Superintendent of the range. Members of the Association are forbidden to communicate with a marker, except by the established signals, or through the Superintendent.

VIII.—No person, except a marker, will be allowed in the butts during the firing without authority from the Superintendent, nor will any person be allowed to walk upon the parapet or the embankment.

TARGETS.

IX.—Application for targets will be made upon the range by filling up the prescribed blank. The Superintendent shall make such assignments of the targets as in his judgment shall best accommodate the greatest number of members. He will not assign new-comers to targets already engaged without the consent of the first comers, unless compelled to do so by want of target accommodation or markers.

X.—When each member of a squad has fired not to exceed ten shots, if there are other members of the squad waiting, the former must give place to the latter, so as to afford all an equal chance to shoot.

XI.—First-class targets are those used at 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; second-class are those used at 400, 500 and 600 yards; and the third class are those used at 100, 200 and 300 yards.

XII.—In all cases an interval of at least seven targets will be left between the firing points, where the firing is at different classes, and of three targets when at differ-

ent distances in the same class. Members practicing at the same time as the troops must shoot upon the same line with them, unless an interval of seven targets can be left between them.

XIII.—The Superintendent is authorized to allow an additional number of targets to be used at any class and correspondingly reduce those used at the other classes, when necessary to accommodate the members or to permit a match to take place. He is also authorized to suspend practice at any time when the markers' services are necessary to change the targets, or otherwise prepare the range for the next day.

HOURS OF PRACTICE.

XIV.—On *Mondays*, *Thursdays*, and *Fridays* the range will be used by the National Guard for class firing. Twenty targets, or as many within that number as may be required, will be used by the troops. The rest will be at the service of the members of the Association. When the Range is not used by the troops on these days, the target will be used as at other times.

XV.—If there be no application to practice at a particular distance at the hour designated therefor, the Superintendent is authorized to permit practice at any other prescribed distance *until such application be made.*

XVI.—The *Running Deer* may be used at all times. Price for markers, seventy-five cents an hour.

XVII.—The rules in regard to the hours of practice will be suspended during any regular or special match of the Association, or of any affiliating association or club (having permission to use the range for such a purpose), so far as not to interfere with the progress of the match. Notice of all such matches will be posted on the bulletin-board at least a week in advance.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT.

XVIII.—The Superintendent will on the morning of each day post upon the bulletin-board the programme of that day and of the day following.

XIX.—The Superintendent will have general supervision of the firing, and be responsible for its being managed with order and safety. In case of any violation of the Association's rules, or any conduct tending to injure the property of the Association, cause any accident, or create any disturbance, he will at once require the offender to desist from firing, and if necessary to quit the range, and will report in writing all such offenders to the Range Committee.

XX.—No hair-triggers will be allowed on the Range. No member shall cap a muzzle-loader or load a breech-loader, except at the firing point, *and when about to fire.* If the danger signal is shown the breech block must be opened.

XXI.—No fees or compensation will be paid to any marker or other employee of this Association.

XXII.—In case implements, property, or tools belonging to the range are lost, destroyed, or damaged by a member or a military organization, or by any of the employees of the range, the value thereof will be charged to such employee, member, or organization, and reported in writing at once by the Superintendent to the Range Committee; and in case the same is not repaid on demand, such member, or in case of a military organization, the members thereof will be excluded from the privileges of the Range.

XXIII.—The national standard will be displayed from the main flag-staff from sunrise until sunset on all the national and State holidays, and days of matches. Also, when the Range is in use by organizations of the National Guard, and when visited by high civic or military officials.

The red flag will be displayed from the flag-staff at Superintendent's office at all hours of practice and during matches, and only at such times.

The Embankment streamers will be displayed during all matches and all hours of practice.

XXIV.—The attention of those using the Range is called to the following provisions of Chapter 699, Laws 1872: "For the purpose of preserving the property of the State and of the National Rifle Association upon such Range, and of preventing accidents, the persons employed thereon by said Rifle Association are hereby vested with the powers of constables when in the performance of their duties, and wearing such badge of office as shall be prescribed by such Association, and all persons trespassing upon such Range, or injuring any of the targets or other property situate thereon, or wilfully violating any of the regulations established to secure safety thereon, shall be deemed guilty of a disdemeanor."

REGULATIONS for the Government of Competitions Upon the Range at Creedmoor, L. I.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

1. The annual meetings for competitions will be conducted by an Executive Officer, wearing a *tri-colored* badge, aided by a Statistical Officer, wearing a *blue* badge, and assistants, wearing *red* badges. All other association competitions will be conducted by an Officer or Director of the Association, or other competent person, designated by the Senior Officer or Director present on the range at the hour of shooting, unless previously designated. In the absence of Officers and Directors, the Assistant Secretary or Superintendent of Range shall act as, or designate an Executive Officer.

2. The Executive Officer shall have control of the range for the conduct of matches.

3. These regulations, and such directions as the Executive Officer may give, must be rigidly complied with by competitors and all other persons upon the range grounds.

4. During the progress of a match, no one, except the officers and employees of the Association, the competitors and the scorekeepers, will be permitted within the ropes without special permission of the Executive Officer.

5. The squads of competitors will be stationed not less than four yards in the rear of the firing points, where each competitor must remain until called by the scorekeeper to take his position at the firing point, and until he has completed his score. The scorekeepers will be seated close to and in the rear of the firing point stakes.

6. Scorekeepers shall, as each shot is signalled, call in a loud voice the name of the competitor and the value of the shot, and at the conclusion of the score of each competitor announce in like manner his name and total score.

Competitors must pay attention to the scores as announced and recorded so that any error may be promptly investigated.

7. All competitors will be allowed to examine the records of the scorekeepers during the progress of any match.

8. All protests and objections must be made to the Executive Officer in charge of the match, or in his absence to one of his assistants. In case a competitor is dissatisfied with the decision of the latter, he may appeal to the Executive Officer.

9. Any competitor feeling himself aggrieved by the ruling of an Executive Officer, may make to the Secretary a statement of his grievance in writing, giving the names of two or more witnesses in the case, which shall be handed at once to the Executive Committee for its consideration. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final, subject, however, to the discretion of said Committee, or any two members of it, to refer the matter to the Board of Directors for its decision.

10. The Statistical Officer shall have charge of all statistics connected with the Spring and Fall meetings.

II.—RIFLES.

The rifles allowed to be used in the competitions are—1st. Military rifles; 2d. Any rifle; and must comply with the following conditions, viz.:

1. Military Rifles, weight (without bayonet) not to exceed 9 lbs. 4 oz. Stock, sufficiently strong for military purposes, and such as to admit the use of a sling; pull of trigger, six pounds. Sights to be of *bona fide* military pattern, to be attached to the barrel, and to be without any movable adjustment other than a hinged flap and sliding bar, to be moved by hand only. In military team matches (unless otherwise specified), competitors must use the rifle with which the organization to which they belong is armed, at public expense. Filing or altering the sights of such rifles, or of the rifles used by the National Guard, or regular forces (except as authorized by the military authorities thereof), or using them in any other way than as originally intended, is prohibited, except that the sliding-bar of the rear sight may be inverted, and lines drawn to mark the centre. Sights may be blackened, but not whitened or colored. Any pad or shoe for the heel of the butt is disallowed.

2. Any Rifle, maximum weight ten pounds, minimum pull of trigger three

pounds, sights of any description, except telescope, magnifying and such front aperture sights as solid discs or bushes pierced in the centre, which cover the target so as to conceal the danger signal when displayed. No stirrup constructed of metal or other substance, connected to the rifle by straps of any kind, for the purpose of taking up or lessening the recoil of the rifle, will be allowed in any of the matches of this Association.

3. Competitors shall submit their rifles and ammunition for inspection whenever required.

4. No hair triggers will be allowed.

5. No fixed artificial rests will be allowed.

6. In all competitions confined to the use of breech-loaders, the gun shall be loaded at the breech with fixed ammunition.

III.—AMMUNITION.

1. For the competitions restricted to the National Guard S. N. Y., ammunition will be furnished by the State, and issued to competitors on the ground.

2. In all other competitions, unless otherwise specified, any ammunition may be used, and must be provided by the competitors.

IV.—TARGETS.

The targets are divided into three classes, and shall be of the following sizes:

1. *Third Class*, to be used at all distances up to and including 300 yards—Target, 4x6 feet. Bull's-eye, circular, 8 inches in diameter; Centre, circular, 26 inches in diameter; Inner, circular, 46 inches in diameter; Outer, square, 4x6 feet.

2. *Second Class*, to be used at all distances over 300, to and including 600 yards—Targets, 6x6 feet. Bull's-eye, circular, 22 inches in diameter; Centre, circular, 38 inches in diameter; Inner, circular, 54 inches in diameter; Outer, square, 6x6 feet.

3. *First Class*, to be used at all distances over 600 yards—Target, 6x12 feet. Bull's-eye, circular, 36 inches in diameter; Centre, circular, 54 inches in diameter; Inner, square, 6x6 feet; Outer, square, 6x12 feet.

V.—MARKING, SCORING AND SIGNALING.

1. Bull's-eye counts 5, signal, white circular disc; Centre, counts 4, signal, red disc; Inner counts 3, signal, white and black disc; Outer counts 2, signal, black disc; Ricochet, scored R, signal, red flag waved twice right and left in front of the target. Ricochet hits will be marked out after the flag signal.

2. When a shot strikes the angle iron upon which the target stands, the marker will open the trap and raise and lower his flag three times in front of the target.

3. Any objection to the scoring of a shot as signaled, or to one not signaled, must be made before another shot is fired.

4. Any alteration of a scoring ticket must be witnessed by an officer in charge of the firing point, and indorsed with his initials.

VI.—RUNNING DEER.

1. Will be run only by signal from firing point. Any rifle may be used provided the sights are over the centre of the barrel. Position, standing; distance, 100 yards, unless otherwise prescribed. A fine of ten cents will be imposed for firing out of bounds, not firing, or hitting the haunch.

Scoring and Signaling.—Bull's-eye, white disc, counts 4; Centre, red disc, counts 3; Outer, black disc, counts 2; Haunch, white disc, with black cross, scoring H.

VII.—MATCHES.

1. The commencement of matches at the Spring and Fall meetings will be signaled by the firing of two guns, fifteen minutes apart. The first will be the signal for competitors and scorekeepers to assemble at the firing points, and the second to commence firing.

2. The matches will take place, if possible, in the order named in the programmes. The time for firing them, together with any deviation from the programmes, will be posted upon the bulletin board at headquarters as long beforehand as practicable. *The posting upon such bulletin will be considered sufficient notice to all competitors of everything so posted.*

3. Competitors are requested to frequently examine the bulletin-board, where they will learn the targets to which they are assigned and other necessary information.

4. Temporary discontinuance of matches on account of bad weather (which will be in the discretion of the Executive Officer), and discontinuance for noon-day in-

termission, will be signaled by the firing of a gun. In each case the competitions will be resumed upon the firing of two guns, as in the commencement.

5. No practice will be allowed upon the range on any of the days of the annual meetings for competitions. This does not apply to days upon which special matches of the Association, or of affiliating Associations or Clubs, take place.

VIII.—ENTRIES.

1. For the State prize, and all other competitions open to military organizations, the teams shall (unless otherwise specified) consist of twelve from each regiment, battalion, company, or troop.

2. All regimental officers shall be eligible as members of such teams.

3. In all cases competitors for the State or other prizes offered to military organizations must be regularly enlisted members in good standing of the regiment, battalion, company, or troop which they represent, and shall have been such for at least three months prior to the match for which they are entered, all entries must be made for full teams.

4. Entries should be made at the office of the Association, 23 Park Row, New York, at least two days preceding the commencement of the meeting at which the match is to take place. A charge of fifty per cent. additional will be imposed for all entries made after that time.

5. A member of the Association entering for a match on the range must exhibit his badge.

6. A register ticket may be transferred at any time before the firing for the match has commenced by exchanging it at the office of the Statistical Officer for one having the name of the new holder. Any erasure, or the substitution of one name for another, will render the ticket invalid.

7. Competitors who are prevented from being present at any meeting shall have the entrance fees they have paid returned after the meeting, provided that they send their tickets and give written notice to the Secretary before the day on which the prize for which they have entered has been announced for competition.

8 Competitors prevented from competing by illness will receive back their entrance fees in full on production of a medical certificate and their entry tickets.

9. Post entries are those made after the entry books are closed at the office of the Association.

10. The holders of post entry tickets may be ordered to fire whenever target accommodation can be provided, but should they be precluded from competing by deficiency of target accommodation, their entrance fees will be returned to them, the Executive Officer not being able to guarantee accommodation for all such entries.

11. No post entries shall be made for any competition after the firing in such competition has commenced.

IX.—SHOOTING.

1. Two sighting shots shall be allowed to every competitor at each distance on payment of ten cents a shot, unless otherwise specified.

2. Tickets for sighting shots will be sold upon the ground, and will be good for any match during the meeting. Competitors must decide before firing upon the number of sighting shots they will take, and hand the tickets for the same to the scorer. Sighting shots cannot be counted upon a score.

3. Competitors who, at the close of the firing on any day, have not completed the number of rounds prescribed by the conditions of a competition, shall be allowed one sighting shot when such competition is resumed, without charge.

4. In all competitions restricted to military rifles the competitors shall place themselves at the firing point by twos, who shall fire alternately until they have fired all their sighting and competitive shots.

5. In other competitions the competitors shall fire their sighting and competitive shots alternately throughout the squad.

6. In all competitions confined to military organizations competitors shall shoot in the authorized uniform of their corps, including waist belts.

7. Competitors may wipe or clean out their rifles during any competition except those restricted to the use of military rifles.

8. Whenever the danger flag is displayed competitors about to fire will be required

to open the breech block of their rifles (if breech-loaders). If they leave the firing point they must draw the cartridge.

9. No two competitors shall be allowed to shoot with the same rifle in the same match.

10. Any competitor delaying his squad will be passed by. In no case will the firing be delayed to enable a competitor to procure a rifle.

11. In all military matches each team will be limited to an average of one minute per shot for each squad to complete its score.

12. Any competitor engaged in an uncompleted match at the time fixed for the commencement of another, for which he is entered, on reporting the fact to the Executive Officer, will, if it be practicable, be assigned a target to enable him to shoot in such match upon the completion of that in which he is shooting.

X.—POSITION.

1. In all matches (except those for cavalry carbines) the position up to and including 300 yards shall be standing. The left elbow may be rested against the body, provided the little finger of the left hand is in front of the trigger guard.

2. In all military infantry matches, at 400 yards, the position shall be kneeling; at distances above 400 yards any position may be taken in which the head is toward the target.

3. In cavalry carbine matches the position, at 200 yards, shall be standing; at 300 yards, kneeling; over that distance, in any position (as prescribed for infantry).

4. In all other matches, at a distance above 300 yards, any position may be taken without artificial rests to the rifle or body.

5. One-armed competitors shall be allowed to use false arms without extra support in the standing and kneeling positions, and to assume any position in the use of military rifles at distances above 400 yards, the same as is allowed for *any rifles*.

6. Sighting shots may be fired in any position, without artificial rests.

7. In all cases the gun shall be held clear of the ground.

XI.—TIES.

I.—Ties shall be decided as follows:

A.—In Individual Shooting.—1. When the firing takes place at more than one distance by the score made at the longest distance; and if still a tie, and there be three distances in the competion, by the score at the second distance.

2. By the fewest misses.

3. By the fewest outers.

4. By the fewest inners.

5. If still a tie, by inverse order of shots, counting singly from the last to the first.

6. By firing single shots at the longest range.

B.—In Team Shooting.—1. By the aggregate scores made at the longest distance.

2. By the fewest misses.

3. By the fewest outers.

4. By the fewest inners.

5. By the competitor on each side who has made the highest score firing five rounds at the longest distance.

II.—The names of competitors who have to shoot off ties will be posted on the bulletin-board as soon after each match as practicable.

III.—When the ties are shot off one sighting shot shall be allowed without charge.

IV.—Competitors not present at the firing points at the hour named for shooting off ties lose their right to shoot.

V.—If, having forfeited their right to compete, they shall still be within the number of prize winners, they shall take any prize that may be allotted to them by the Executive Committee.

XII.—PRIZES.

1. Prize winners will, upon application to the Statistical Officer on the range, receive certificates, which must be given up on receiving the prizes.

2. Prizes will be delivered on the range at the close of the meeting, under the direction of the Executive Officer.

3. The principal prizes at the annual Fall meeting will be formally presented to the winners of the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, New York, on the Saturday following the last day of such meeting, at 8 P. M., unless otherwise announced. Winners who will be unable to attend are requested to give notice at the Headquarter Office upon the Range.

4. All prizes not claimed within one month after the match at which they have been won shall be forfeited to the Association.

XIII.—PENALTIES.

Competitors must make themselves acquainted with the regulations, as the plea of ignorance of them will not be entertained.

1. Any competitor who fires in a name other than his own, or fires twice for the same prize, shall be disqualified from ever again competing at the prize meetings of the Association, or for any prize offered to the National Guard elsewhere.

2. Should a competitor lose his register ticket, omit to take it to the firing point, fail to attend at the prescribed hour, or give a wrong ticket, and so by his own neglect miss the opportunity given to him of competing for the prize for which his ticket was issued, his claim in regard to such competition shall be cancelled.

3. Any competitor who shall be detected in an evasion of the constitution prescribed for the conduct of any match, or shall offer money or a bribe of any kind to an employee, shall be disqualified from further competition during that meeting, and forfeit his entrance fees; or if he be guilty of any conduct considered by the Executive Committee as "discreditable," he shall be disqualified from ever again competing at the N. R. A. prize meetings, and shall forfeit all prizes won by him at the current meeting.

4. Any member of a squad or firing party who shall fire a shot from any other firing point after the hour prescribed for his squad to fire, and before he has completed his score (except in pursuance of orders), shall be disqualified in that competition.

5. Any competitor discharging his rifle accidentally, either by his own want of care, or by reason of any defect in the rifle, will be liable to disqualification.

6. Any competitor refusing to obey any instructions of the Executive Officer or his assistants, or violating any of these regulations, or being guilty of unruly or disorderly conduct, or being intoxicated, will be immediately ruled out of all further competition, and forfeit his entrance fees.

7. Any person, whether a competitor or not, interfering with any of the firing squads, or annoying them in any way, will be at once expelled from the ground.

8. Any competitor firing when the danger flag or trap disc is shown at the target or firing point, or knowingly discharging his rifle, except at a target to which he has been assigned, or into the ground, and as may be directed by any officer, shall be debarred from all further competitions during the meeting, and shall forfeit his entrance fees. This shall not apply to a competitor accidently firing at the wrong target when no danger disc is up.

9. Any person firing on a wrong target will be fined $1, or, if he be shooting in a match, will be debarred from further competition therein, or both, in the discretion of the Executive Officer.

10. Any person discharging a rifle or snapping a cap within the enclosure, except in accordance with the regulations for shooting, may, at the discretion of the Executive Officer, be required to leave the ground, and be debarred from further competition.

11. Any competitor or other person found with a loaded rifle, except at the firing points and when about to shoot, may be debarred from further competition during that meeting.

12. Any competitor in National Guard matches, using any other ammunition than that issued to him on the ground, or in any way tampering with that so issued, shall be disqualified for all future matches.

AFFILIATION.

All rifle associations or clubs practicing in accordance with the rules of the National Rifle Association, by annually paying to its Treasurer the sum of twenty-five ($25) dollars, and forwarding to it a copy of their By-Laws, the names and addresses of their officers, and the number of their members, certified as correct by their Secretary, shall thereupon become entitled to the following privileges (which shall also be enjoyed by those military organizations joining at half rates.)

I.—To annually nominate ten of their members, who shall be entitled to all the privileges of annual members of the National Rifle Association during the spring and fall matches, and for one week prior to each thereof. In the case of associations or clubs located outside the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the privileges of the ten so selected shall continue for the year.

II.—To have the names and addresses of their officers, and the scores made during the year in their two principal association, club, company, or troop matches, to be certified as correct by their Secretary, printed in each annual report of the National Rifle Association, and to receive twenty-five copies of such report, to be forwarded to their Secretary without charge.

III.—To send a delegate (or in cases of associations or clubs having a membership of over fifty a delegate for every fifty members in good standing upon their roll) to confer with the Directors of the National Rifle Association, at a Convention to be held in the City of New York each year, during or as near the fall meeting as possible, in regard to the rules and fall programme of the latter, and the general interests of rifle practice in America.

IV.—To receive in each year the Bronze Medal of the National Rifle Association, to be competed for by their members, as may be prescribed by their officers.

THE CENTENNIAL TROPHY.

THE CENTENNIAL RIFLE MATCH, CREEDMOOR, 1876.

We reach the hand
Of loving welcome, while we test
Your skill, and willing rivals stand;
No nobler rivals we desire
Than children sprung from Celt or Saxon sire.

It had been much talked of during the progress of the Irish-American contests of 1874 and 1875 that the Centennial year of American Independence be signalized by the riflemen of this country in the issuance of a broad challenge to the riflemen of the world, and the institution of a series of periodical matches in which American riflemen should measure their ability with the picked teams of other countries. The National Rifle Association took the matter up and provided by subscription a great trophy, which should serve as the emblem of victory to the winners and the badge of championship to such as were able to hold the object. The work was undertaken in conjunction with the work of the U. S. Centennial Commission, whose intention it was to make a Rifle Tournament one of the features of the Exhibition. Time was taken by the forelock, and on Nov. 9, 1875, Col. Gildersleeve offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That in furtherance of the steps already taken for a Grand International Competition on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, and for a proper observance of such Anniversary on the part of this Association, a series of Rifle Matches be inaugurated to take place during the Summer or Autumn of 1876, and a general invitation be and hereby is extended to riflemen of all Countries to participate.

2. That the Executive Committee be requested to confer with the Centennial Commission, and ascertain to what extent said Commission will co-operate in carrying out such a programme as this Association may adopt for the occasion referred to.

3. That the Executive Committee be requested to prepare and submit to this Board, at as early a day as practicable, a suitable programme for said International and other matches, with an estimate of the amount of money necessary, in their judgment, for the proper execution of such programme.

4. That the Executive Committee be empowered to determine and agree with the Centennial Commission as to the place at which the Grand International Competition shall come off, and to arrange all the necessary details.

5. That the President and Secretary be authorized and requested to notify, in the name of this Association, Riflemen of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Austria, the Dominion of Canada, the South American States, and all other countries having rifle associations or clubs, of the opportunity presented to them to participate in the competitions instituted.

6. That a cordial invitation be and hereby is extended to all affiliating associations and clubs to co-operate with this Association in carrying out the programme to be adopted.

A circular letter was prepared and sent out to every foreign rifle association known to the American shooters, requesting that the respective countries be represented in the matches contemplated in honor of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence. These matches to constitute one of the features of the Centennial Exhibition, and to be conducted under the auspices of the Centennial Commission. The principal match to be for the "Championship of the World," open to teams of eight from each country, distances 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, Creedmoor rules. Prize—a Trophy presented by the citizens of the United States, with other matches for shorter distances, and for military and other arms, and signifying the intention

of the National Rifle Association to make the American Rifle Tournament of 1876 one of great interest to all who participate.

It was hoped to have the matches fought near Philadelphia, the seat of the Exhibition, but no better range than that at Creedmoor existing, it was resolved to fight the match there. The Amateur Club was invited as the leading small-bore rifle club of the country to participate through a committee in the management of the match. Considerable correspondence arose touching the claim made by the National Rfle Association of Great Britain, that an Imperial or British team should be sent in lieu and to the exclusion of separate teams from Scotland, Ireland and England, and the rules were so far modified by the donors of the trophy as to permit the attendance and competition of such mixed or British team either in addition to or in place of the separate national teams, the result of the communications and counter-communications being that England declined any participation at that time, while Scotland and Ireland sent teams, as did also Canada and Australia, to take part in the Centennial matches. Meanwhile the joint committee on the matter issued the following programme for the selection of the team:

NEW YORK, March 6, 1876.

To the Citizens of the United States:

The following are the conditions prescribed for the selection of the American Rifle Team to represent the United States in the great International Long Range Match for the Championship of the World, to take place at Creedmoor, L. I., Sept. 14 and 15, 1876, under the auspices of the Centennial Commission:

Eight men, who shall constitute the team, and four others, who shall be known as reserves, shall be selected for their merits as determined by three competitions at Creedmoor in the manner following:

COMPETITION I.—Open to all native-born citizens of the United States; to take place May 31 and June 1, 1876; fifty shots each day by each competitor—fifteen at 800 yards, fifteen at 900 yards, and twenty at 1,000 yards.

COMPETITION II.—Open to the sixteen men making the highest aggregate scores in Competition I.; to be shot June 6 and 7, 1876, same number of shots and same distances as in Competition I.; the twelve men making the highest aggregate scores in this competition and in Competition I., to be the twelve men who shall constitute the team and reserve.

COMPETITION III.—Open only to the team and reserves; to take place June 13 and 14, 1876; same number of shots and same conditions as in Competition I.; the aggregate scores in this competition and Competition II. shall determine the order of merit of these twelve competitors; the competitor having the highest aggregate score taking first place on the team, and so on, according to their respective aggregate scores; the first eight to constitute the team, the balance the reserves; rifles, sights, targets, marking, scoring, and position to be according to the printed regulations of the National Rifle Association of America.

Weapons, any rifles, within said regulations. No sighting shots in any of the foregoing competitions, and no practice by competitors on the days of said competitions. If a competitor who has entered for the foregoing competitions shall, for any reasons satisfactory to the committee charged with the conduct of said competitions, be unable to finish his score or compete on any day above named, then said committee shall, in their discretion, fix another day or days for such competitor to finish his score, or shoot such part of the competitions as he may have missed. The said committee shall have the power to say when, if at all, a competition or any part thereof shall be postponed on account of stormy weather, and name the day or days when the same shall be resumed or completed.

As soon as practicable after the completion of Competition II. the team and reserve shall, by a majority vote of the twelve, elect a captain, not of their number. The captain when elected shall have the management of the team, and prescribe the rules for its government and practice.

Each person entering for Competition I. shall subscribe to the following:

I desire to compete for a place in the American Rifle Team to represent the United States in the International Long Range Rifle Match for the Championship of the World, and hereby agree to conform to the conditions prescribed for the selection of said team. If I am a successful competitor I agree to perform such practice and to submit to such discipline and government as the captain of said team shall direct.

Entries may be made at any time up to 10 o'clock A. M. of May 31, 1876. Persons desiring to enter are requested to inform the Secretary of the Joint Committee,

by letter, at as early a day as possible. All countries having rifle clubs or rifle associations have been invited to send one team each to compete in this match. Many countries have already signified their intention to be represent. We believe that the people of our whole country entertain the earnest hope that in this great match the American riflemen will fully sustain the high reputation for skill in marksmanship which their countrymen have earned in many noted and well-contested matches. It is very desirable that there should be a large number of entries for the foregoing competitions. The conditions have been made with a view to accommodate, as much as possible, those living far away from Creedmoor Range. It is confidently hoped that distance will not deter any man from joining the ranks of the competitors and striving for a place on the Centennial American team.

By order of the Committee,

MARTIN T. McMAHON, *President.*

JOSEPH HOLLAND, *Secretary.*

Thirty-nine entries appeared the first day, and the competition ran close and keen. The result of the first competition made it manifest that some changes in the original conditions would be necessary, and before the commencement of the second competition it had been decided to admit twenty-four instead of sixteen to it, and at a subsequent meeting of the Joint Committee the following resolution was adopted, viz: "Resolved, That in pursuance of the almost unanimously expressed desire of the sixteen successful competitors, the terms for Competition III. be modified so that the twelve highest aggregate scores of said competitors and Competition II. shall only determine the twelve who shall constitute the team and reserve; the particular eight who are to be the team, and the four for reserve, to be hereafter determined at such time and in such manner as the action of a majority of the twelve selected as above and the captain they elect shall decide upon."

Permission was also given to choose the captain either from within or without the team, as suited the shooters. The twelve, as selected by these competitions, were: Messrs. F. Hyde, Thomas S. Dakin, W. B. Farwell, G. W. Yale, L. Weber, A. Anderson, C. E. Overbaugh, L. C. Bruce, Henry Fulton, J. A. Shaffer, H. S. Jewell, and N. Washburn.

Subsequently, in view of excellent practice by those gentlemen, it was resolved to admit Messrs. R. Rathbone, I. L. Allen and C. E. Blydenburgh, Jr., to places on the reserve; and finally, after no small amount of delay, Major Fulton was chosen as captain and Messrs. Dakin, Farwell, Weber, Fulton, Rathbone, Allen, Bruce and Yale were chosen as the team. But, at their practice on September 9th, the scores were not at all satisfactory, and with the intention of strengthening the team, Messrs. Bruce and Yale resigned in favor of Gildersleeve and Bodine, old and tried team men, but who were at that time somewhat out of form. But in the practice preceding the great match, shooting side by side with the other team, the Americans had never yet been able to show first place, and it was felt on all sides that the team was badly managed and did not have that strength which the Association could furnish; hence the substitution of the two new men.

The Americans had not shown their usual style of making a rattling big score just before the match, but, instead, the team were restless, and did not seem to be as compact a body as would have been desirable.

Of the foreign rifle teams the first to arrive was the New South Wales contingent of the Australian Team, who came *via* San Francisco, arrived Friday, August 11th. The party consisted of Captain, J. McGarvie Smith, Lieutenant J. H. Maddocks, Mr. J. S. Lynch, Mr. J. J. Slade and Sergeant-Major D. Gee.

The Victorian contingent of the Australian Team, who came via England, arrived on Wednesday, August 23d, their party consisting of Major J. T. Sleep, Captain A. M. Greenfield, Captain H. J. King, Captain B. J. Wardill, Lieutenant T. T. Draper and Captain A. Blannin, Honorable Secretary Victorian Rifle Association.

On Tuesday, August 29th, the Scotch Team and party arrived. Their names were Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. A. Macdonald, Captain of Team, and Messrs. M. Boyd, W.

Clark, D. Fraser, R. Luke, Dr. J. Mitchell, R. McVittie, A. Menzies, P. Rae, W. Thorburn, Thomas Whitelaw, William Paton, C. Ingram, rifle maker; J. Hodgert and R. Renton, Secretary Scottish Rifle Club.

The next to arrive was the Irish party, on Sunday, September 3d, consisting of Major Arthur B. Leech, Captain of Team; Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill, Mr. and Mrs. Thynne, Mr. and Mrs. Goff, Lieutenant and Mrs. A. Ward, Messrs. William Rigby, E. Johnson, J. K. Milner, W. R. Joynt, H. Dyas, J. G. Pollock and Lieutenant George Fenton.

The last of the foreign teams to arrive were the Canadians, Major J. E. O'Rielly, Captain of Team, Captain J. J. Mason, A. Bell, George Murison, Captain J. Adam, Major J. M. Gibson, George Disher, William Cruit, Major W. H. Cotton and Mr. Wm. M. Cooper, Vice-President Any-Rifle Association of Toronto, who arrived early on the morning of Friday, September 8th.

All of the foreign teams except the Irish (who went into quarters at Garden City, Long Island, immediately upon their arrival) selected headquarters in New York City, and all spent as much time in practice at Creedmoor as was possible.

A programme of reception and entertainment had been prepared which kept the visitors pretty busy in visits and excursions here and there about the city. Yet abundant time was given for practice on the range, and none of the visiting riflemen could properly complain of any shortness of allowance in that direction. The people at large took the greatest interest in the doings, and everywhere an effort was made to make their visit an enjoyable one. The papers were full in their reports of the movements of the team men, and it is no doubt largely due to the efforts of the press that the change in the *personnel* of the American Team was made, turning probable defeat into magnificent victory. It was an enforced compliment to the foreign riflemen, as their fine shooting exhibits alone compelled the substitution.

FIRST DAY.

The first day of the great double-day match came on bright and clear. The men started in earnest all along the line, and, under the pressure of competition, magnificent scores were rolled up. The neighborhood of Creedmoor seemed to have taken on a holiday trim, and reminded a visitor of some great State Fair, with outside booths and temporary structures of all sorts and styles lining the road along either side to the centre of all the confusion and excitement—the long-range firing points. Within the grounds the crowd, which at its highest reached some 8,000, were scattered over the ninety acres of lawn. Every nook and corner had its group of visitors bent on seeing all there was to be seen of the range. Down to the short-range targets, over to the running deer, along the line of regimental tents, into the headquarters and administration tents, everywhere and indiscriminately, the curious throng poked its investigating nose. The only portion of the great, flat meadow untenanted by strolling spectators was the track along which the whizzing bullets sped on their way from rifle to target, and a dozen or more police found ample work in warning the reckless or careless from tramping over even this reserved space.

At the 800-yard firing points, stretching along a line of between three hundred and four hundred feet, were all the paraphernalia pertaining to the conduct of a rifle match. Camp-stools in abundance, tripods holding on their pegs miniature targets, telescopes, to the number of a hundred or more, firmly set here and there along the line, ready with keen eyes behind them to give sight of the destination of each and every missile sent on its peaceful errand to the iron slab a half mile or more away. There were rude, temporary tables or stands, upon which the marksmen might lay out their cartridge boxes, wads, bullets, caps, cleaning rags, etc., while about the edges of the table notches were cut in which to safely lean the rifle. At each of the small stakes denoting the firing point of either of the several targets, a large open sided

shade had been provided. These shades were nothing more or less than canvas spreads about twelve feet square, upheld at either corner by a pole some seven feet long, while cords attached to tent pegs made all secure and stable. Beneath these most excellent devices the marksmen found a comparatively cool retreat from the hot glare of the sun in the middle of the day. About twenty feet back of these tent-flies a rope stretched along prevented the crowding up of the invited guests, while yet another rope at a further distance prevented the unduly familiar approach of the general crowd. Five poles held aloft, in full view of the majority of the visitors, large sheets, upon which were entered the names and full scores of the various teams. The work of bulletining the scores was attended to by a score of young militia men.

An early meeting of the team captains had been held to arrange the few preliminaries of the contest. Colonel MacDonald, of the Scotch team; Major Leech, of the Irish; Major Fulton, of the Americans; Major O'Reilly, of the Canadian, and Augustus Morris, of the Australians, attended. General Shaler and Colonel Mitchell were chosen referees, and they in turn fixed upon General Joseph R. Hawley as the umpire, to whose final decision all matters were to be left in case of any dispute. Another duty of the captains was to draw for targets. There were on the range in working trim eleven long-range targets. These were distinguished one from another by great letters above them, the letters being formed by placing fence-rails or plank painted white upon the sloping bank above and behind the target. Off to the extreme left was target H. unoccupied; then in order targets K., W., A., X., I., II., III., IV., V., VI.—in all ten targets set apart for the contestants. These were drawn for in couples by the captains, the disposition being as follows:

K. & W.	A. & X.	I. & II.	III. & IV,	V. & VI.
Americans.	Canadians.	Irish.	Australians.	Scotch.

The marksmen on the flank-targets are apt to be bothered by the pressing in of the spectators, and the targets V. and VI. have always been looked upon by old Creedmoor hands as the most desirable, since on them the danger of shooting on the wrong target is very much lessened, it being comparatively easy to fix upon the last target, and fire at it in sighting. Along to the left, where the Americans were squadded, the raising of the firing points within the last few weeks, had left a dry dead sod, not as pleasant as the grass bottom of the other points.

By 9.30 o'clock the marksmen began to appear on the ground. As they crossed the ferry and railroaded down many an anxious glance was cast up along the sky, whose dull, leaden look gave promise of a quiet, hot day when the sun came out through the cloud-drifts. It was an "American day," all agreed, and the Scotsmen grumbled with more than usual zest at the ill-luck which had robbed them of the blustering day they had prayed for. The faint brush of wind on the river was lost as the train turned inland, and at 9:30, when the Australians, Scots and Canadians came upon the field, there was absolutely not a breath of air stirring. There were flags from end to end of the range of all sorts, sizes and material, but each and every one hung close and dead to its respective pole. By 10:30 the sun had sent out its rays, making the range uncomfortably hot. With the sun came the wind, and the dial-pointer moved lazily over the face, getting round to 11, and waiting in an undecided sort of way for something to give it life and motion. The riflemen were now busy getting out their traps. They began to load, only, however, to blow their charges in the ground. The danger flags before the target faces were drawn in, showing all in readiness down there for the reception of shots; still the riflemen kept banging away at the sod, playing havoc with the ground-bugs and creeping things of earth, and provoking wonder in the minds of inexperienced lookers-on as to what all this apparent waste of powder meant. Quarter to eleven came, and the men were still busy warming up their rifles with pit-shots, seeming by their noise and preparation to summon up the wind, which blew fresher and fresher, but

not at any time getting more than a gentle breeze. As the moment for opening came on the preparations were hurried. At each firing point an official scorer was stationed, experienced men who could be relied on, with good glasses, through which they could at once distinguish the colors of the marking discs. In the butts were other trusted experts, whose decision on the matter of line shots could be depended on more implicitly than the slouchy and careless markings of the country lads who officiate as disc-handlers. The right of stationing markers and scorers at targets and firing points respectively was extended to the other team captains, the only one accepting the right being Captain MacDonald, of the Scots, who detailed R. Luke to American target W, and Alexander Pyle with Captain Ross to target K., also of the Americans; other trusted "brither Scots" going down into the pits before the American targets. None of the other team captains availed themselves of the precautionary right, nor did Captain MacDonald think it necessary to watch any but his host's targets. There were to be no Yankee tricks without his knowledge.

About 10:45 the managing director of the day galloped up and down the line of fire, requesting each squad to open fire directly he should blow a whistle, after the firing of the opening cannon. There was many a glance at the wind, now showing a disposition to waver. The men lay down, got up, punched little depressions in the sod with their heels in which to rest elbows when firing, took imaginary sighting shots with empty barrel and cap, grumbled at the rapidly increasing mirage, and waited the cannon boom. At 10:55 it sounded, and then the whistle piped all down to work, but each squad waited for the other, to watch the first shot and take the cue therefrom. The Scots were nothing if not cautious, Captain MacDonald striding out and looking down the line to see who were to show lead. At last, after three or four minutes had elapsed, a crack from a middle firing point and the spring up of the trap-disk on target X told that one of the Canadians had led off, a white disc slipping up telling the tale of Cruit's opening shot. "Bu-u-ull's-eye," murmured a thousand lips, as the great concourse caught the signal. Quickly after Cruit's came a bull's-eye for Gee, of the Australians, on target IV. Goff, the first of the Irish squad to fire, scored an inner, Whitelaw, the leading Scotchman, getting a bull's-eye. It was some time before the Americans began their music, acting in a timorous, inexperienced manner, not at all in the style of old riflemen. There seemed to be no end of confab and consultation ere Fulton twisted himself up, pulled back the hammer of his rifle, and then everybody applied his eye to a glass and waited, and waited, and waited, until, tired of waiting, they ventured to look around and found Fulton sitting cross-legged like a Turk, apparently looking down the muzzle of his rifle, but really fixing his wind-gauge; then, when the shot is actually off, it is seen that the opening shot of the American squad is a centre. Bodine, on the same target, followed with another centre, then Gildersleeve so far forgot himself as to open with an "inner," Rathbone following suit with another centre. American stock was falling; but on the other American target, Dakin, Farwell, Weber and Allen had opened with a bull's-eye apiece.

After that the fusillade was general and more or less rapid. By 12 o'clock the firing had reached the tenth shot, the wind having veered about to the ninth quarter, and throughout the range the wind, what there was of it, came from the left-front quarter in rather a fish-taily style. Fulton in his second shot got a miss, a clean jump over the target. He got up without an expression of disappointment, and not a member of the squad expressed surprise, though the news ran like wildfire down the line, and was commented on and chatted of by the crowd. The catch was a severe one, but the sudden twist of wind which lifted the bullet over had been discovered, and the other men profited by the mishap. It was the only miss on the American targets on that range. Draper, of the Australians, opened with one, and one by Disher, of the Canadians, near the end of his 800 yards string, were the only losses from the target-face during that range; 600 shots and but three misses told in

brief the story of the excellent shooting done. Outers were almost as rare, and the shooting on the whole was superb.

The squading of the men and their order of shooting were as follows:

On target K Fulton led, followed by Bodine, Gildersleeve and Rathbone. On target W, the order was Dakin, Farwell, Weber and Allen. On target A of the Canadians, the firing was in order by Mason, Gibson, Cotton and Disher. Target X, Cruit, Bell, Adam and Murison as marksmen. On the first Irish target the shooters were Rigby, Johnson, Joynt and Dyas. On target II, also Irish, Ward, Fenton, Goff and Milner shot. At target III, set apart for the Australians, Lynch, Draper, Sleep and Slade shot in order. On the adjoining target Gee, King, Wardill and Smith shot. The first Scottish target, V, had Boyd, Rae, Thorburn and Clark as shooters; and on the extreme target to the right, Whitelaw, McVittie, Fraser and Mitchell were shooting. Such was the order of work throughout the day on the part of the men.

The Australians were the first to finish their work at the first range, closing with 531 points; next the Irish stopped with 535 points; the Canadians a moment later with 521 points; the Americans and Scotch shooting slowly and getting 550 and 535 respectively. The great score of the Americans and the lead obtained created some surprise, but at this early stage of the match experienced observers did not attach much importance to it. It was now 1 o'clock, and with the breaking up of the firing line a rush was made for the eating booths. The teams went each to its own tent, where a slight lunch was served without ceremony, and at 1:40 the cannon summoned all back to the opening of the 900-yard range, the wind having now shifted to the fifth and sixth quarters, and the sun, if anything, shining down more fiercely.

There was less formality about getting to work here, fewer ground shots, and a readiness to open without reference to the acts of neighbors. The fight was getting down to dead earnest, the Americans going in to hold their lead and the Irish and Scotch to break it down. On the one side was work in quiet, orderly system; in the home squad a multitude of counsellors, the only working assistant being Mr. Yale, who paraded behind the American target K, cuffing off strangers who sauntered too close to the shooters' elbows with more vigor than grace, several times actually seizing intruders by the coat-collar and marching them off. Meanwhile each of the Americans was surrounded by a posse of book-keepers, score-talliers, target-spotters, rag-holders, and general utility men in a bewildering crowd, and while other firing points were more or less clear, this was a scene of noise and confusion. The shooting at the 900-yard range was done at greater speed than the 800-yard work, and with inferior results, though not worse perhaps than the increased difficulty of the range would demand.

There was no repetition of the brilliant score of fifteen consecutive bull's-eyes, as made by Johnson, of the Irish, at 800 yards, the highest total being McVittie, of the Scotch, seventy-one in the possible seventy-five. One miss in the Australian, four in the Canadian, three in the American, two in the Irish, and two in the Scotch tells in brief the story of what was done at the 900 yards; twelve misses against three at 800 shows that the wind was getting ugly, and such was the fact. It was not great in force, but the charges were sudden and sweeping.

One or two slight pauses for the close inspection by those at the butts were made, but in other respects all went on smoothly, disc following shot with almost unbroken regularity, and at the close of firing, about 3 o'clock, a double-quick retreat to the 1,000-yard points was made by the crowd. When the results were posted by distances, the showing of 528 for the Irish against 518 for the Americans brought out a strong cheer from the throats of a company of Irish-Americans present, but the Americans still held the vantage ground, and their lead, though now small, was better than a stern chase; they made but a straggling opening. The want of discipline was beginning to tell, and though the day was no more difficult than dozens of others upon which good scores have been made at these ranges by the American

team, over-anxiety and over-advice brought inners where bull's-eyes should have been, and to cap the climax Colonel Bodine actually threw in a bull's-eye on the wrong target, scoring a miss and creating great disgust. It was the only error of the sort noted on the range during the day, the error being due to the fact that Colonel Bodine has but recently adopted the back position, and by obscuring the target laid himself open to just such mistakes. Gildersleeve put in a ricochet shot, as did Dr. Mitchell, of the Scotch; otherwise the misses were sheer blunders of holding or calculation.

With such fine scoring as Mitchell's seventy-three in seventy-five at 1,000 yards, and but two misses in the range, it did not take long to show that the Scots were leaving the Americans, where such a steady shot as Farwell had two misses, Allen one and Gildersleeve and Bodine in the same mess. Fulton redeemed himself somewhat with 70. In the Irish squad four misses did great damage. But the Australians and Canadians, with six misses each, seemed striving for last place.

The Australians were through first, the Scots and Irish, as victory seemed nearer and nearer to their grasp, working slower and slower, dragging their practice far out into the twilight, but holding well into the bull's-eye. The scores were quickly posted, the totals as quickly told, and then a shout louder than ever broke out, while Colonel MacDonald had hundreds of hands thrust at him for a congratulatory shake, the delighted old rifleman doing his best amid smiles to tell his well-wishers that the match was not over yet. The American team looked on without much concern. Colonel Bodine smiled passively, and remarked that in his opinion the match was yet to come off, and cast his eye skyward to form a prognostication of the morrow's weather, and in half an hour the thousands had scattered homeward.

The detailed score of the first day of the match stood as follows:

SCOTCH TEAM.

R. McVittie, Ingram Rifle.

Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals*
800	5 4 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	71
900	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4	71
1,000	3 5 5 3 3 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	67—209

Wm. Thorburn, Metford Rifle.

800	5 5 2 5 5 2 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 4 5	65
900	5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5	70
1,000	4 4 5 2 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5	67—202

Dr. J. Mitchell, Metford Rifle.

800	3 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 3 4	66
900	4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 0 5 2 5 5 5	62
1,000	5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	73—201

Wm. Clark, Henry Rifle.

800	5 3 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 3 5 3 4 5	65
900	5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 3 5 5 4 5	63
1,000	5 5 5 3 3 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 3 5 4	65—198

Peter Rae, Ingram Rifle.

Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	71
900	5 3 3 5 4 5 4 5 3 3 5 4 5 5 4	63
1,000	5 4 5 5 5 5 2 3 5 2 5 3 3 5 5	62—196

D. Fraser, Henry Rifle.

800	3 5 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4	67
900	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 R5 3 5 5 5 4	67
1,000	4 5 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 0 4 5	62—196

Thom s Whitelaw, Ingram Rifle.

800	5 5 5 4 4 4 5 3 4 2 5 3 5 5 5	64
900	5 2 3 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4	65
1,000	4 5 3 5 5 4 5 3 5 5 3 3 5 4 5	64—193

Martin Boyd, Ingram Rifle.

800	5 4 3 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5	66
900	5 5 3 3 4 4 5 3 3 5 4 4 4 5 5	62
1,000	3 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 0 5 3 5 5 5	63—191

Team aggregate..... **1,586**

IRISH TEAM.

William Rigby, Rigby Rifle.

Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 4 4 5 5	69
900	4 3 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	69
1,000	3 5 5 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5	68—206

Edmund Johnson—Rigby Rifle.

800	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	75
900	4 4 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 3 5 4	67
1,000	5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 0 5 4 4	64—206

J. K. Milner—Rigby Rifle.

800	3 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 3	67
900	0 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5	66
1,000	2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5	71—204

Lieut. George Fenton, Rigby Rifle.

800	5 4 4 3 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 3 4 5 5	65
900	3 3 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4	66
1,000	3 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5	69—200

Lieut. A. Ward, Rigby Rifle.

Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	2 5 3 5 3 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5	64
900	3 3 3 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5	65
1,000	4 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 4 5 3 4 4 5 5	65—194

W. G. D. Goff, Rigby Rifle.

800	4 4 4 5 3 4 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 5 5	64
900	3 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 3 3 4 3 4 5 4	62
1,000	4 0 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5	66—192

Henry Dyas, Rigby Rifle.

800	4 5 4 3 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5	66
900	0 4 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	65
1,000	3 3 4 3 5 5 5 5 0 5 4 5 5 4 5	61—192

W. R. Joynt, Rigby Rifle.

800	4 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 4 4 3 5 4 4	65
900	4 3 4 3 5 5 5 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 4	64
1,000	4 0 3 5 3 4 5 5 5 3 5 3 5 5 4	59—188

Team aggregate..... **1,582**

AMERICAN TEAM.

Gen. T. S. Dakin, Remington Rifle.

Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	5 4 3 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4	69
900	5 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 4	65
1,000	4 5 4 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	69—203

L. Weber, Remington Creedmoor Rifle.

800	5 5 4 3 4 3 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5	68
900	4 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5	69
1,000	3 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 5	65—202

Major Henry Fulton—Remington Rifle.

800	4 0 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5	66
900	5 2 5 4 5 5 4 5 0 5 5 5 5 4 5	64
1,000	5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5	70—200

Ransom Rathbone, Remington Rifle.

800	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 3 5 5 5 4 5 5	70
900	3 5 5 3 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5	66
1,000	3 5 3 4 5 4 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	63—199

Isaac L. Allen, Remington Rifle.

Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 3 3 5 5 5 4 5	68
900	4 2 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 0 4 4 5 5 5	62
1,000	5 0 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5	68—198

Col. H. A. Gildersleeve—Sharps Rifle.

800	3 5 5 5 5 4 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	70
900	5 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5	69
1,000	3 3 4 3 5 5 5 5 3 5 0 4 5 5 0	55—194

Lieut.-Col. W. B. Farwell, Remington Rifle.

800	5 5 3 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	70
900	5 5 3 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 3 5 4 5 4	66
1,000	5 3 3 5 5 5 4 0 5 3 4 5 0 5 4	56—192

Col John Bodine, Rem. Creed.

800	4 4 3 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	69
900	2 5 5 2 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 4 4 3 0	57
1,000	3 5 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 0 4 4	63—189

Team aggregate..... **1,577**

AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

Captain H. J. King, Rigby Rifle.

Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5	69
900	4 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5	68
1,000	5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4	69—206

Sergt. D. Gee, Rigby Rifle.

800	5 5 5 5 3 5 5 3 4 4 4 3 5 4 5	65
900	4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5	68
1,000	4 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 4	68—201

Maj. J. T. Sleep, Rigby Rifle.

800	4 3 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3	69
900	3 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 4	69
1,000	5 3 3 5 5 3 5 5 4 5 0 5 5 4 4	61—199

J. S. Lynch, Rigby Rifle.

800	2 4 5 5 3 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5	65
900	5 3 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 3 3 4 5 5 3	64
1,000	3 4 5 3 3 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	66—195

J. J. Slade, Rigby Rifle.

Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	5 4 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4	63
900	4 3 4 5 5 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 5	66
1,000	4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 3 3	64—193

Captain B. J. Wardill, Rigby Rifle.

800	4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5	71
900	5 5 4 3 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 0 5 5 5	64
1,000	3 2 2 5 5 0 4 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 4	56—191

Captain J. M'G. Smith, Rigby Rifle.

800	4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 3	69
900	2 3 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5	66
1,000	0 0 3 2 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 3	52—187

Lieut. T. T. Draper, Rigby Rifle.

800	0 5 4 5 5 3 5 5 3 3 4 4 4 5 5	60
900	3 5 4 5 5 2 3 2 2 4 5 5 5 5 4	59
1,000	0 3 5 4 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 0 3	54—173

Team aggregate..... **1,545**

CANADIAN TEAM.

Lieut. J. Adam, Rigby Rifle.

Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 5	69
900	4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 2 4 5 5 5 5	67
1,000	5 5 4 4 5 5 5 3 5 4 4 5 5 2 5	66—202

A. Bell, Metford Rifle.

800	5 4 3 5 4 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 4 4 5	65
900	2 5 2 5 2 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5	64
1,000	5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4	71—200

Captain J. J. Mason, Metford Rifle.

800	3 4 4 3 5 5 2 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5	63
900	3 2 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 3 5 5	64
1,000	5 5 4 5 2 5 4 4 5 5 0 5 5 5 5	64—191

Major J. M. Gibson, Metford Rifle.

800	3 4 5 3 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 5 4	64
900	3 3 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 3 4 4 0 5 4	59
1,000	3 5 3 5 3 2 3 5 4 5 5 5 3 5 5	61—184

George Disher, Metford Rifle.

Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	4 5 5 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 0 3	62
900	5 5 4 5 5 3 4 5 5 3 3 5 2 3 0	57
1,000	0 5 5 5 4 5 2 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4	61—180

G. Murison, Metford Rifle.

800	4 3 3 5 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5	64
900	3 0 3 4 3 4 5 3 5 5 5 3 5 4 5	57
1,000	4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 3 3 5 4 0	59—180

William Cruit, Metford Rifle.

800	5 5 5 5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 4 5 4	67
900	4 5 0 3 4 4 4 2 3 5 5 4 3 3 3	52
1,000	3 5 3 3 2 4 5 3 5 5 5 3 5 3 5	59—178

Maj. W. H. Cotton, Metford Rifle.

800	4 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5	67
900	4 2 4 2 4 5 2 4 4 4 3 5 5 3 5	56
1,000	0 2 0 0 3 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5	52—175

Team aggregate..... **1,490**

Summary..

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
SCOTLAND	535	528	523	1,586
IRELAND	535	524	523	1,582
AMERICA	550	518	509	1,577
AUSTRALIA	531	524	490	1,545
CANADA	521	476	493	1,490

SECOND DAY.

The second day of the struggle was set down by the weather clerk as a day of possible cloud and rain, but the fulfilment was quite otherwise. There were clouds flitting across the sky obscuring for a moment the face of the sun, but of rain not a drop, and in many respects the two days over which the great match extended were

exact counterparts one of another. The only noticeable difference was in the greater force of wind, when at dusk on Wednesday evening the riflemen, mob, etc., rushed pell-mell from the grounds, the dial pointed a wind from the 5 o'clock quarter, and when about 9 o'clock yesterday morning the riflemen again put in an appearance the dial-pointer still stood at 5, but in place of flags hugging the poles, limp and clouty, every stitch of bunting on the range was flopping its best. The large tents were tugging at their fastenings, bits of paper and other litter of the field were blown about hither and thither. To the general public arranging itself behind the ropes this breeze was very refreshing, and the idea of standing the day long under a flood of sun-light was shorn of some of its unpleasantness by the cool draughts of air. To the riflemen the wind told quite another tale. While they were nothing loath to be refreshed and enjoy all the benefits of a breezy day on the lawn, the idea of having a wind which might be as steady as a rock, or again might show the greatest unreliabilty and cause no end of vexation and possible defeat, was vexatious in the extreme. Glances at the flags and upon the dials somewhat reassured the marksmen, when the changes in direction were noted as very slight indeed. In this respect the day was unique.

For an inland range to show so steady an average of wind was a thing to be noted, but what the wind lacked in variability of direction it made up in changes of force. Blowing from such a slanting direction, the retarding and varying action of the wind required counteraction, not only in the elevations of the rifles, but in the wind gauges as well. It was a practical application of the resolution of forces. What strength the wind had directed down the range required to be met by a lowering in the elevation, the wind doing the work of raising the bullet along to the target. What influence the wind had in causing the projectile to travel to the left required a change of the wind-gauges to throw the muzzle of the rifle to the right. This was the problem of the day to the experts, and the Americans showed themselves the best able to master the difficulties of the situation, and won the match accordingly.

The mirage had disppaeared in great measure, but in its stead came a curious shifting light. Again and again during the day the targets might be noticed in shade, while the marksmen lay in the broad sun-light, and then, as the cloud-shade travelled down the range and was succeeded by another, the relative positions of shade and light changed. These changes are noted by the cautious riflemen and allowance made for the disturbing causes. It was a day of which an hundred duplicates might be recalled by an old Creedmoor hand, and to the Scotch riflemen, who had been praying for wind against the dull, sluggish motion of the air on the previous day, it seemed a special dispensation in their favor. Yet the American riflemen smiled in a self-satisfied sort of way as they looked at the wind and its direction, and thought of the havoc it would cause among the foreign scores should it take a notion to play the pendulum about the 6 o'clock point and give them a genuine "fish-tailer." But the day was merciful, and a variation of half a point from 5 was rarely seen.

The confidence with which the home squad left the field on the evening previous had not left them, and not one of the American sharpshooters allowed himself to be flustered in the least at the prospect of the lead which the Scots held. "I guess we'll win yet" was as far as they ventured to assert, in marked distinction to the boasting of the then leading team, who came up smiling, making no bones of telling all who cared to ask, that the match was theirs and that they meant to devote their efforts to increasing the gap between themselves and the following teams. The thought of a success resting in other hands and the wreaths of victory resting on other heads did not seem to enter their minds. Among the other teams the Canadians were rather reserved, satisfied apparently to take whatever Providence might send them. The Australians thought it only fair that the gap between themselves and their leader should be narrowed.

Certain of the foreign captains thought it proper to ask on this second day of the

match for a new apportionment of targets. The Americans made no objection and agreed to the suggestion of the visitors, that if any difference existed in the shooting points that all should have the opportunity of discovering the best. The draw was made, and counting accross the field from left to right the new arrangement stood:

Targets.	K & W.	A & X.	I & II.	III & IV.	V & VI.
1st day.	Americans.	Canadians.	Irish.	Australians.	Scotch.
2d day.	Irish.	Australians.	Scotch.	Canadians.	Americans.

The new deal oddly enough satisfied the majority of the squads. The Scots had grumbled on the first day that they were compelled to have the smoke from the other points blowing to their flank, and wished that some other team had been allowed to enjoy this slight inconvenience. The Irish were glad to get an end on the line. The Americans were glad to get back to the old right line targets, on which the bulk of the long-range practice is carried on, and where the day before the Scotch had shown themselves able to cope successfully with them.

This change of targets was the first blunder of Capt. MacDonald. He no doubt thought he was doing a very wise thing, but when the American squad heard that the extreme right targets had fallen to them, they felt like turning double somersaults of joy, and hope and confidence rose ever so many degrees in their bosoms. They said nothing, but went quietly over to the firing points, from which, looking down the line of flag staffs, they were able to take in the least variation in the wind. while the other team men, looking at the flags at a wide angle, could not detect these fine fluctuations. It was the over cautious Scotties who insisted on the change of targets, little knowing that at the time they were killing their chances of victory.

The marksmen were more prompt than on the first day, the spectators, too, filling up the front line even before a shot had been fired. There was not a tithe of the ground-blowing or gun-warming of the first day; the men shook down to their work without any extra ceremony. The first cannon sounded at 10:45, and at 11 o'clock sharp the second sounded a start. At this time all the teams were in position, excepting the Irish, who were a bit late, but soon caught up with the other team-men. The Canadians, as on the first day, were the first to lead off. Cruit getting in place of his opening centre of the first day an initial inner. On the Scotch target Whitelaw opened the sport, getting a centre, Gee, of the Australians, bringing in the only opening bull's-eye. Fulton, the first of the Americans to shoot, got an inner, whereon the group of sympathizers behind the rope uttered a general commiserating "Oh!" The order of shooting in the several squads was the same as on the first day, the same leaders and end men going regularly through the practice. There was the greatest smoothness of action all along the line at the firing points, but at the targets the spotters in the butts seemed over critical, and again and again came out to narrowly inspect the target faces. The practice was in cases of this sort, where the men were compelled to come from the shelter of the pits, to stop firing on two targets to either side the target in question, and every little while—altogether too frequently for the convenience and satisfaction of the shooting parties—the figures would emerge from the butts and gather in provoking leisure before one of the targets and proceed to hold a lengthened argument over one or another shot. A hit on the line plump would be scrutinized with the greatest exactitude. In the midst of the 800 yards' firing the meeting was held before target VI., where a high shot by Major Fulton defied all the markers to say whether it was a centre or outer. One of the assistants of the executive officer was sent down on horseback to settle the matter, but after hearing all the arguments he came back undecided. General Hawley mounted and galloped down the range at full speed to settle the matter at once as umpire of the match. He decided "centre," but the time spent in examination had been so long that a new blowing out of guns was necessary.

The Scotch went to work carefully, bating not a whit of care because of the slight lead they were enjoying from the work of the day before, but two misses at this

range told of the over care they were taking, and each of these slips were no doubt "pull offs." Fraser, the "reserve man" of the squad, took the lead now, but the slip to centres, where otherwise bull's-eyes would have been made, told that a high score need not be looked for. Of outers there was but a single instance. On the Irish targets not a miss was recorded, but bull's-eyes were almost as scarce, Rigby putting in his fifteen shots with but six of them bull's-eyes, and Goff throwing a damper over his fellows by firing ten shots ere he found the bull's-eye. On the opening round six of the eight shots were inners. The Canadians fired in a very promiscuous style, and, though having but one down-right miss, the number of straying shots was very large, Disher getting but two bull's-eyes in his fifteen shots. The Americans made the greatest number of misses of any one team, as many among themselves as all the other teams put together. The shots passed over or fell plainly below the target, the men over-striving or failing to meet the down draft of the 5 o'clock wind. Allen with an outer and two misses got 60 points. His opening miss had no small effect in an underrating by the other teams of the American effort, while at the same time it reminded the Americans themselves that only the closest attention to their work would carry them through the day. When Dakin followed with a miss in his third round, this fact became the more apparent. Lynch, of the Australians, threw away one shot by a slip in holding, Slade and Gee dong the honors of the party in passing the seventy point. In two of the rounds bull's-eyes in every case were the order. The Australians were evidently making a struggle for place in the field, having long despaired of, if they had ever seriously entertained, any notion of carrying off the trophy. The finish of the 800 yards' stage was reached about 12:45 o'clock, and all retired to wonder at the luck which kept the Scotch and American tie at 800 yards, and consequently in the precise relation to each other as on the evening before; and also to wonder at the ill-luck of the Irish riflemen throwing them back nearly to the level of the Australians, who, in turn, were encouraged to think that by a little extra effort they might yet get the second place they so much coveted. But while the American shooters and the most experienced of their friends kept up the same placid smile, and bade any anxious questioners be quiet and await the end, none were expecting the sudden revulsion and re-arrangement of the team fortunes so soon to come about.

The hard work and drudgery of the match had been passed, and now the dramatic effect was about to begin. The transformation scene was at hand, showing a smiling Jonathan, a decidedly crumpled and bewildered Sandy, and the ever-jubilant Hibernian. Pending the scene-shifting a very short lunch was taken, and at 1:15 the second cannon called all back to the firing point for the last grand struggle. The wind held its own, still blowing from the fifth quarter, but the sun was shining brighter, no doubt dazzling the Scotch lads greatly with their unprotected Goodwin bar front sights. Their opening was bad—the very poorest on the field—Mitchell getting a miss, and the whole squad but 24 in the possible 40, while the Americans, with 33 points, suddenly found themselves abreast of their most formidable opponents. The knowledge of this fact broke the spirit of the Scotch team as suddenly and as certainly as it braced up the Americans to a struggle to hold their ground. Not a single perfect round was shown at this range; but the Scotchmen from the first found themselves retrograding rapidly to last place. In his third shot Mitchell missed again. The team tried its favorite plan of recuperation by firing slowly, but it was of no avail; the tide had set against them, and unable to stem the current, they were borne away from bad to worse. Later on in his score Dr. Mitchell committed the fatal error of shooting on the wrong target, putting in a shot on III., which the Canadians had been using, but which for ten minutes or more before had had no shots thrown upon it. This was the last straw on the camel's back. For a front-lying rifleman, and a Scotch rifleman at that, to shoot on the wrong target was beyond precedent, and the thought of it took all spirit from the Scotchmen, Captain

Thorburn so far forgetting himself as to close with a miss. The Canadians had been jogging on in quiet mediocrity, the Scots were going down hill fast, while the Americans, Irish, and Australians were fighting hard for the fore. The announcement of the result was generally discredited; to make a gross majority of fifty-three points in one range was too good or too bad, as viewed from American or Scotch stand-points, to be true. But the figures were correct—from being 9 behind, the Home team were now 44 points ahead. The Scotch had lost their team system, and instead of the solid bunch of united strength were now a few separated fagots, while the Americans, who for a day and a third had fired in a perfunctory sort of way, each man with his own scorer, with a general coach, and providence overlooking their work, were alarmed at the staring prospect of defeat unless they bestirred themselves, and for the first time in the year some approach to the old-time American team shooting was seen. The one team had lost the key of success, the other had recovered it.

The general public accepted the conclusion at once that the Americans were the victors, but there was a range yet to be fought over, and none know better than old riflemen how easily a roll of misses can reverse a majority. Col. MacDonald spent no more time in little trips striding up and down the line of fire, but clung to his men, and with troubled face did his best to stem the tide of defeat; but it seemed hopeless to strive against the compact body the American team had suddenly made of itself. Nothing succeeds like success, and nothing collects a lead so well as an excellent start. The Americans showed a clean pair of heels to their guests, whose previous majority had been swept away like thistle-down until at the end of the 1,000-yard range and the match the Yankees led the Scots by full 64 points. The Americans had fully mastered the wind, and though the crowd cheered each shot and each rising white disc the men rolled up the same range total as on the preceding day, when all was calm.

To the Irish belong the glory of this final range. By a grand concluding spurt they sprang to second place, the brilliant feat being that of Milner. "Unlucky" Milner no longer, but now the "plucky" Milner, the favorite of the crowd, and the envy of his brother riflemen, with a perfect score at 1,000 yards—15 bulls in fifteen shots. No Irishman or other man could do more. Five hundred and thirty-five as a range total at 1,000 yards was unexceptionable, and to the Irish riflemen must be accorded the honor of the most difficult feat. Two perfect scores had been theirs as individuals, and in their 1,000-yard shooting their average is above all the other teams.

The match ended about 6 o'clock, the Scots dragging out their misery to the utmost; but fortune had deserted them, and despite Boyd's 71 at the longer range, they had been fairly and finally outshot.

A few moments for footing up the result and it was formally announced: America, 3,126; Ireland, 3,104; Scotland, 3,063; Australia, 3,062, and Canada, 2,923. Then broke out the cheers, the multitude crowding up and yelling with a unanimity and vigor calculated to rouse the blood of the most apathetic observer. Hats were waved, cheers were given wildly for everybody and anybody on general principles, and then all set off for the American team tent, a short distance from the gate, where under the Stars and Stripes, waving before the tent door, the American team were shouted for, and finally, mounting a table in full view of the multitude, were shouted at until the speech making began. Major Fulton said on behalf of his fellows that though the American team had won this match, they had not been permitted to do so without the most strenuous endeavor and by making the best average shooting ever known.

Major Leech was up at once, and assured the hearers that it had been the greatest rifle match yet fought, and the only error he could perceive was that the Irish did not occupy first place. He desired to thank all for their courtesy; the officers and mana-

gers for their admirable control; the police, whose services had been unnecessary, for their good nature—big policemen are always so. [Laughter.] He was reminded to say a few words of Colonel MacDonald and his brave Scotch laddies, and for himself and his friend he could say that everything had been satisfactory. Colonel MacDonald, after the cheering had stopped, said: "I wanted to be first. I wanted the Irish to be second. I have only gotten half my wish, and the worst half, too. [Laughter]. I can only say that the exhibition of the scores will justify us in coming here, but one of those extraordinary breaks which will occur in rifle shooting have given the final victory to another. I can say that we have put on record the largest score ever made in a single day of forty-five shots per man, and although we are not successful in taking off the trophy and wresting it from our American friends, we can at least cheer them; and now a hearty "three," and it was given, the herculean Scotch captain waving his bonnet high in air as he led the cheers.

Mr. Morris, for the Australians, protested against being considered a foreigner, and expressed his thanks for courtesies shown.

Major O'Reilly, for the Canadians, said that as his team had scored the lowest it should say the least, and he sat down with thanks. Major Leech was up with a cry for all Irishmen to join in three cheers for the Americans. They were given, but the Major wanted full honor and shouted, "Haven't ye met the tiger; give it!" and a hearty t-i-g-e-r rolled out. Then there were shouts for Milner, and he was hoisted upon the table platform. "I'd like to tell ye," said he, "the way I made that big score;" [Cheers] "but I can't" [laughter], and the tooting of the railroad whistle called all off to a ride to the city, and fifteen or twenty thousand people were bowled into town at all hours of the night as the railroad could accommodate them.

Compared with previous competitions of a similar sort, the match lacked not a single item of interest or importance. There was the same glorious days of balmy summer weather as favored the previous matches at Dollymount and Creedmoor, a trifle hot perhaps, but just the sort of a day to draw out a great company of picnickers and excursionists. There was no walk-over for any of the team-men, and up to the firing and signaling of the final shot it would have been an open question as to the possible victory of any of the teams. There were plenty present to express their confidence in this or that squad; but, looked at from a technical point of view and on the record of the teams alone, it would have required a nice discrimination to point the difference between the three leading teams. Really the match was but a pair of practice days before the targets, with perhaps exciting and disturbing causes in the crowds present and the knowledge that the last day's results were final and conclusive. The pressure was no small thing to be placed upon a marksman, and the strain upon the nerves in fighting through a two days' bout was something of which the inexperienced can form but a little idea. Where the variation of a hundredth of an inch measures the difference between victory and defeat it needs nerves of no common tension and training to hold true and unwavering when the shouts of thousands follow each and every shot. Besides being the perfectly tempered machine which every successful rifleman must be, he must be thoroughly posted as well not only on a thousand minor details which any person can master, but must possess in addition an experience which will enable him to read the wind at any moment without break or blunder. All these qualifications did the majority of the experts possess who for two days held the attention of the country, besides calling out a vast amount of interest in other lands from which delegations and teams have been sent.

For the third time, too, when pitted against the picked shots of Great Britain in international contest, the American riflemen have proved their ability to more than cope with their rivals, and the dramatic close of the two-day match at Creedmoor in the presence of a great crowd gave opportunity for another scream to the American bird. Right heartily did the Americans there assembled yell and cheer in enthusiastic delight at the termination of the battle with the laurels on their side.

One must hear thousands of people brim full of enthusiasm cheer with all their might, and one must see them hug one another and throw up their hats before he can form any conception of the scene which followed the announcement of the victory of the American team. Lines were broken down, and the people invaded the places that all day had been occupied only by the teams. The victors were cheered again and again, as were also the gentlemen of the other teams. Gen. Woodward, as executive officer, announced to the teams that their presence was requested at the American tent to hear the official announcement of the score; of course resulting in a jam at the tent. A space about twenty feet square was cleared at the entrance, and in the centre a platform was hastily formed of boards. Here the people ruled absolutely. Their first whim was to have all the members of the American team mount the platform, and they clamored until their wish was gratified and they had cheered the victors to their hearts' content.

The full scores of the second day of the match stood:

AMERICAN TEAM.

Ransom Rathbone, Remington Creedmoor Rifle.			Lawrence Weber, Remington Creedmoor Rifle.		
Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*	*Yards.*	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	5 4 5 5 5 5 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 0	65	800	4 5 2 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5	67
900	5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	72	900	3 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 R 4 5 5 3 5 4	61
1,000	3 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 3 5 4 4 5 5	66—203	1,000	4 5 3 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 4 5 3 3 5 5	65—193
Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Sharps Creed. Rifle.			Isaac L. Allen, Remington Creedmoor Rifle.		
800	5 5 5 4 4 4 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 4	68	800	0 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 0 5	60
900	4 5 4 2 4 4 5 4 5 3 5 4 4 5 3	61	900	5 5 5 3 5 5 4 4 2 5 5 5 5 5 R	63
1,000	4 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5	71—200	1,000	5 3 5 3 3 5 5 5 5 3 5 3 5 5 5	65—188
Col. John Bodine, Remington Creedmoor Rifle.			Gen. T. S. Dakin, Remington.		
800	4 5 4 4 3 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4	65	800	5 4 0 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5.	66
900	3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 3 5 5 5	69	900	4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 3 5	68
1,000	2 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 0 5 5	62—196	1,000	3 3 0 4 4 5 3 5 5 5 5 4 3 0 5	54—188
Lieut.-Col. W. B. Farwell, Remington.			Major Henry Fulton, Remington.		
800	4 5 4 5 5 3 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5	68	800	3 5 3 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 5	66
900	4 4 5 3 0 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 2 5 5	59	900	5 5 3 2 5 4 3 3 5 4 5 5 5 3 5	62
1,000	4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5	68—195	1,000	5 3 5 0 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 3 5 0	58—186

Team aggregate..... 1,549

IRISH TEAM.

Lieut. George Fenton, Rigby Rifle.			Edmund Johnson, Rigby Rifle.		
Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*	*Yard.*	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 3 2 5 5 5 5	68	800	3 5 5 5 4 5 3 5 4 2 4 4 4 3 5	61
900	3 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 3 5 5 5 2 3	62	900	5 5 5 5 4 5 2 4 2 3 5 5 4 4 4	62
1,000	5 3 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5	69—199	1,000	5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4	67—190
J. K. Milner, Rigby Rifle.			W. R. Joynt, Rigby Rifle.		
800	3 5 3 4 4 4 5 3 5 4 5 5 4 3 5	62	800	3 5 5 3 5 5 2 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 2	64
900	2 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 2	61	900	3 5 4 5 3 5 4 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 4	62
1,000	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	75—198	1,000	5 4 3 5 4 3 4 5 5 5 3 5 3 4 4	62—188
Henry Dyas, Rigby Rifle.			Lieut. A. Ward, Rigby Rifle.		
800	3 4 4 5 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 2 5 4	63	800	5 4 4 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 3 5 5 5 3	66
900	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 0 3 2 5	62	900	3 3 2 2 4 3 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 3 2	54
1,000	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 3 5 5 5 5 4	71—196	1,000	5 3 5 5 5 3 4 5 3 4 5 3 5 5 5	65—185
William Rigby, Rigby Rifle.			W. G. D. Goff, Rigby Rifle.		
800	3 3 5 4 5 5 3 5 4 4 4 3 5 5 4	62	800	3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5	56
900	3 4 3 3 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 5	62	900	3 3 3 4 4 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 4 3 4	60
1,000	3 5 5 5 4 5 3 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5	67—191	1,000	3 5 4 4 4 3 5 3 4 4 4 4 3 5 4	59—175

Team aggregate..... 1,522

AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

J. J. Slade, Rigby Rifle.			Lieut. T. T. Draper, Rigby Rifle.		
Yards.	*Score.*	*Totals.*	*Yards.*	*Score.*	*Totals.*
800	3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5	70	800	3 3 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 3 4 4 3 5	61
900	5 4 4 4 3 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4	65	900	5 4 2 5 3 4 5 3 5 4 5 3 4 3 5	60
1,000	3 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5	69—205	1,000	4 3 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5	67—188
Sergeant D. Gee, Rigby Rifle.			J. S. Lynch, Rigby Rifle.		
800	5 5 4 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	72	800	5 4 2 5 5 3 5 5 5 0 4 5 5 3 5	61
900	2 4 2 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 2	62	900	3 2 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 2 5 2 5 5 4	62
1,000	0 4 5 5 3 5 3 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 5	62—196	1,000	4 4 5 3 5 2 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5	64—187
Capt. H. J. King, Rigby Rifle.			Major J. T. Sleep, Rigby Rifle.		
800	5 4 5 4 3 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4	68	800	5 2 3 2 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4	64
900	4 4 3 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 4	61	900	0 4 4 4 5 3 5 4 2 5 5 5 5 5 4	60
1,000	4 3 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 3 5 5 0	61—190	1,000	2 4 5 4 3 5 5 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 3	61—185
Capt. J. McG. Smith, Rigby Rifle.			Capt. B. J. Wardill, Rigby Rifle.		
800	4 5 3 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 2 3 4 3	59	800	3 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 5	67
900	5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 3 5 4 4 3 5	67	900	3 5 0 2 4 3 5 2 4 5 4 4 5 5 5	56
1,000	4 5 5 4 5 3 5 4 4 3 4 5 5 3 4	63—189	1,000	3 3 5 4 3 3 4 5 3 2 4 4 4 4 3	54—177

Team aggregate..... 1,517

SCOTCH TEAM.

Martin Boyd, Ingram Rifle.

Yards.	Score.	Totals.
800	5 4 3 5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 5 4 5 5	66
900	3 3 2 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 4 2 5 5 4	69
1,000	5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 5	71—196

Wm. Thorburn, Metford Rifle.

800	5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5	73
900	5 4 5 3 5 3 4 5 5 2 3 4 5 4 0	57
1,000	3 5 4 4 5 3 5 5 5 4 3 5 5 3 5	64—194

Wm. Clark, Henry Rifle.

800	4 5 3 5 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 3 5 5	67
900	3 5 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 5 3 5 5 5 5	61
1,000	3 4 4 3 4 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 3 5	62—190

R. McVittie, Ingram Rifle.

800	5 3 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 0 4 4 3 5	60
900	5 4 3 5 5 3 3 3 3 4 3 5 5 5 5	61
1,000	3 4 4 3 4 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 3 5	62—183

D. Fraser, Henry Rifle.

Yards.	Scores.	Totals.
800	5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5	70
900	2 5 5 4 4 2 5 3 3 5 2 5 4 5 5	59
1,000	2 3 3 4 4 0 5 5 3 2 4 5 4 5 5	54—183

Peter Rae, Ingram Rifle.

800	4 5 4 4 5 3 0 5 5 4 4 5 5 3 5	61
900	3 4 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 3 3 3 5 5	61
1,000	3 4 5 3 5 4 5 4 5 3 3 3 5 3 5	60—182

Thomas Whitelaw, Ingram Rifle.

800	4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 2 4 4 5 5	65
900	3 4 2 5 4 5 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 3 3	57
1,000	4 4 5 3 4 3 3 4 5 4 4 4 5 3 5	60—182

Dr. J. Mitchell, Metford Rifle.

800	3 5 4 5 3 3 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 3 5	63
900	0 4 0 3 4 3 5 5 5 3 3 0 4 5 3	47
1,000	5 5 0 4 4 5 5 5 3 4 5 3 5 4 0	57—167

Team aggregate 1,477

CANADIAN TEAM.

Lieut. J. Adam. Rigby Rifle.

Yards.	Score.	Totals.
800	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 3	66
900	3 3 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 2 4 2 5 5 4	60
1,000	5 5 4 5 3 2 5 3 4 5 4 4 5 5 5	64—190

Major W. H. Cotton, Metford Rifle.

800	5 4 4 5 5 5 3 5 3 5 5 4 4 4 5	66
900	4 3 2 3 5 4 5 4 3 4 5 5 5 3 5	60
1,000	4 5 5 5 3 4 3 0 4 3 5 5 4 5 5	60—186

A. Bell, Metford Rifle.

800	5 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 4 5 3 3 4 5 3	63
900	5 5 4 5 3 0 4 2 4 4 5 5 5 4 2	57
1,000	3 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 2 4 4	63—183

Major J. M. Gibson, Metford Rifle.

800	5 4 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5	69
900	4 2 4 R 5 3 5 5 5 3 2 5 3 3 5	54
1,000	2 5 4 3 5 5 5 4 2 5 3 5 3 4 5	60—183

G. Murison, Metford Rifle.

Yards	Score.	Totals.
800	3 2 5 5 4 2 2 5 5 2 5 5 4 5 4	58
900	5 5 5 4 3 5 5 3 5 5 3 4 5 5 3	65
1,000	5 3 4 4 4 5 4 3 0 3 4 5 5 5 5	59—182

Captain J. J. Mason, Metford Rifle.

800	4 4 5 3 5 0 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 2 5	60
900	5 5 5 5 5 5 2 4 0 2 4 4 5 5 3	59
1,000	3 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 3 5 0 5 3 5	61—180

William Cruit, Metford Rifle.

800	3 3 3 5 3 5 4 5 2 5 5 3 3 2 4	55
900	3 3 4 3 5 3 3 5 3 5 4 3 5 4 4	57
1,000	5 5 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 0 2 5 4 5 4	54—166

George Disher, Metford Rifle.

800	3 4 4 3 4 4 5 3 3 3 4 5 3 4 3	55
900	2 4 4 4 5 3 3 4 5 2 3 5 2 2 5	53
1,000	5 5 2 0 2 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 3 5 3	55—163

Team aggregate 1,433

Summary Sec. Day.

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
AMERICA	525	515	509	1,549
IRELAND	502	485	435	1,522
AUSTRALIA	522	494	501	1,517
SCOTLAND	525	462	490	1,477
CANADA	492	465	476	1,433

Showing the result by range aggregates for the two days, it will be noted that at the 1,000 yards firing the Irish stand well above the other teams, while at the other ranges the Americans held a safe lead. The result, looked at in this way, is suggestive, and will lead the uninitiated to wonder why, if they can accomplish the presumably more difficult feat of 1,000 yards' shooting, the Irish should not lead as well at 800 and 900 yards.

	800 y'ds.	900 y'ds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
American team	1,175	1,033	1,018	3,126
Irish	1,037	1,009	1,058	3,104
Scotch	1,060	990	1,013	3,063
Australian	1,053	1,018	991	3,062
Canadian	1,013	941	969	2,923

In individual totals Milner's is the best in the field—402 for the two days. Rathbone made an equal total, but at 1,000 yards the American champion's aggregate was 129 against 146 made by Milner. At 900 yards Rathbone took first place with 138 points, while at 800 yards, leading totals were by Gildersleeve and Farwell, of the Americans; Thorburn of the Scots, and Wardill, of the Australians, 138 points each.

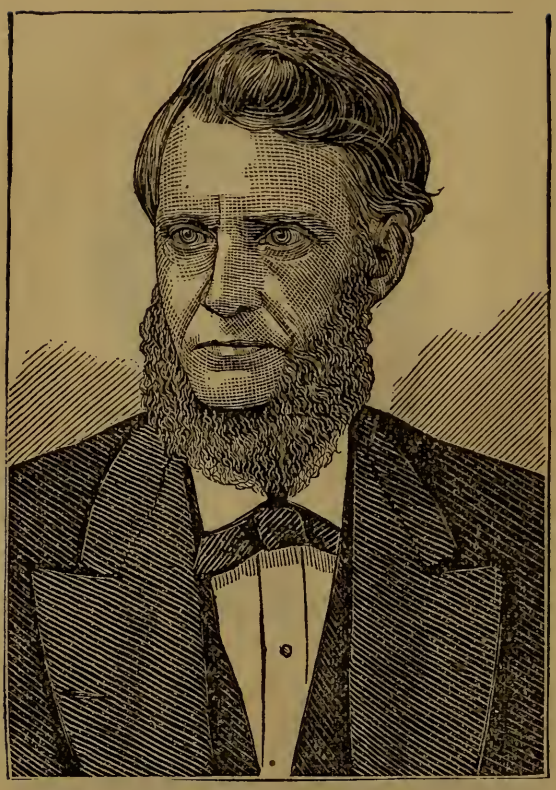
Four of the eight contestants in the match of 1876 were gentlemen who had not figured as principals in the matches of the two preceding years. First of these new comers stands:

Isaac Le Roy Allen is one of the team "boys," and, with Jewell, manages to make things lively about his target. He is a New Yorker by birth, and is about thirty-five years old. He is engaged with his brothers in the rope manufacturing trade in this city, and turns to shooting as a means of passing spare hours, and getting invigorating and pleasant field sport. He is slight of figure, but seemingly tough, always cool, and with a good, keen, blue eye. Since his first appearance on the range he has advanced rapidly to the first place, and his place on the team of 1876 he owes entirely to his good scoring under the excellent coaching of his friend Blydenburgh. He shoots a Remington rifle, and in position lies partly upon his side, the heel pressed into his right armpit, and the left hand grasping the barrel.

ISAAC L. ALLEN.

Lawrence Weber is another of that class who come properly under the head of "gentlemen marksmen," unconnected with the militia or with the gun interest. Mr. Weber, like Messrs. Allen and Rathbone, spends his time on the rifle field merely as a means of physical recuperation and relief from the tedium and strain of sedentary business pursuits in town. Capt. Weber is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and has turned forty years of life. He chose the lake, and subsequently the sea, and for a number of years was one of those who "went down in ships." After a very successful sea-faring life he established himself in New York as a special agent of the Inland Marine Department of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. He has done well on the ranges, uses the back position, and is always counted on for a place in the first half dozen in any match in which he appears.

LAWRENCE WEBER.



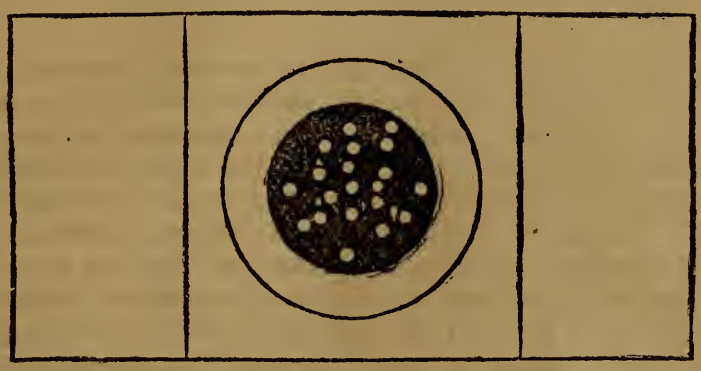
R. RATHBONE.

Ramson Rathbone, the "ancient" of the team, born in Salem, New London County, Conn., in 1821, and remained there a farmer lad until his eighteenth year, banging away with shot-gun and rifle at large and small game, and getting the love of powder burning thoroughly into his system. As a tanner and leather merchant he passed thirty years or more, securing a competency, and rejoicing, like all his countrymen, over the promised success of the team in Ireland, and it is told, and Mr. Rathbone does not deny the story, that at a dinner party one day, Mr. Rathbone, being present, expressed his opinion that there were thousands of Americans who could, with six months practice, produce equal results as those shown by the chosen team. At this time (July, 1875), Mr. Rathbone bought a Remington rifle, and in the September following not only proved his words but excelled many who were the subject of the dinner enthusiasm. With the weight of fifty-five summers he bears up his height of five feet eleven inches with a good amount of elasticity, his step is rapid and in keeping with his spare and wiry figure. In shooting he uses the Fulton position.

WILLARD B. FARWELL.

Lieut.-Col. Willard B. Farwell is a Massachusetts man, and is forty-four years of age. He was one of the early pioneers to California, after the discovery of gold there, and was largely identified with the early history of San Francisco. He was for many years connected with the daily press of San Francisco. In 1854 he was elected to the California Legislature, and in 1855 was the nominee of the Whigs for the State Senate. He was chief editor of the *Daily Alta*, California, for several years, and was appointed Naval Officer of the port of San Francisco by Mr. Lincoln, and acted for a time as Collector also. He was elected President of the Society of California Pioneers in 1863. At the expiration of his term of office in the Customs he was appointed by Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch, Resident Agent of the Treasury Department in

Europe, where he remained until 1870, resigning the position in May of that year. Colonel Farwell is now engaged in bringing out a new Mitrailleuse of his own invention. Colonel Farwell during his stay in New York was appointed Division Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of General Shaler, N. G. of the State of New York. As a shooter he has shown some very brilliant scores. In October, 1875, he put in twenty consecutive bull's-eyes at 800 yards, and then stopped for lack of time without getting out of the bull's-eye. The target showing is as follows:



He shoots in a side-lying position, with rifle heel pushed into the right arm pit, and the barrel lying over the left thigh, the left hand grasping the barrel firmly.

The superb trophy offered to the riflemen of the world by the riflemen of America is, as may be seen from the cut facing page 57, perfectly unique in design. The banner is always an emblem of war, while in peace it has a festal and triumphant character, and yet as a trophy it has been seldom used. The peculiarity of this grand emblematic production is not, however, confined to its form, but involves a novel use of the metals of which it is composed. Gold or silver is the usual fabric in which complimentary articles are worked, not only for intrinsic valuc, but for their ductility in the hands of the artist, and for the richness of the effects, brought out by the colors and contrasts in the treatment of the surfaces. Messrs. Tiffany & Co., whose renowned *ateliers* have sent out so much of our best work in precious metals, had charge of the Centennial Riflemen's Trophy, and to the inventive taste of their artists this bold and striking design is due. In this case, however, they have seen fit to depart from the accepted usage in employing gold and silver exclusively, and have boldly followed the example of the famous artists in metals of the *rennaissance* period, imitated satisfactorily by some of our best modern artists, who have worked iron very successfully, and with great delicacy and clearness of idea and outline. The use of all the metals in the one subject is, however, so far as we know, quite new. The trophy is about seven and a half feet high, and is wrought of iron, inlaid with gold, silver and copper. The idea is: The legionary standard under which the Romans subdued the whole world. Such banners may be seen depicted in the triumphant procession of Maximilian, drawn by Albert Durer. The staff is of plain burnished iron, with fillets of polished copper, surmounted by a sculptured copper eagle with raised wings. In the eagle's claws is held the fulmen, indicative of power, and from thence barbed shafts of lightning are wrought in silver. Beneath this, on an oblong plate (in lieu of the S. P. Q. R. upon the Roman banners), is the Latin word "Palma," signifying prominence, valor and victory; over it is a silver laurel wreath. A fasces of copper is attached to the plate by two strong links, and from it hangs the field of the banner, which is enriched with a delicate scroll work of gold inlaid in the iron, and across the surface is the legend:

In the Name of the United States of America to the Riflemen of the World,

in silver incrustation. At the bottom of the field is a frieze of inlaid mosiac gold fringe. A chain, fastened at either end of the fasces, falls in a semi circle across the iron field, and attached to it at intervals are nine small laurel wreaths of silver, inclosing each a plate of copper in which the dates from 1876 to 1884 are incrusted. The whole trophy stands over eight feet high.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN MATCH--CREEDMOOR--1876.

Industry and time their work have wrought,
And honor crowns the skill that labor taught.

When the coming over of the Irish riflemen to participate in the American Centennial match was determined upon by the Irish Rifle Association, it was the most natural thing in the world that they should seize the opportunity for another of those bouts with the American riflemen, as represented in the Amateur Rifle Club of New York, which had been as enjoyable and interesting at Creedmoor and Dolloymount in 1874 and '75. The Irish were very anxious to win in the last contest, in fact they made no scruple of saying that they set more value on a victory here than in the greater Centennial match, and now when they had won second place in the big competition, they were more anxious to step to the very front by whipping the victors. The match had been arranged for the acceptance of a challenge sent by Mr. H. H. Foster, Honorable Secretary of the Irish Rifle Association, several months previous to the date of the match. The conditions were precisely as in the previous matches, except that the one of 1876 was to be fought on the new targets, and was to be, as that of 1875, for honor alone, no stakes being required. Major Leech had the choice of the numbers in the team, and chose six, dropping from his Centennial team Messrs. Ward and Goff, while on the American side Gildersleeve and Bodine stepped out. The match was fixed for Sept. 21, 1876, and on that date the Irish riflemen measured strength with their American friends of the range for the fourth time, and for the fourth time found themselves overmatched, outshot and fairly beaten. There was no "fluke," and the success was entirely a matter of superior skill. The victory was won, too, by a team that did not embrace the very flower of American small-bore skill, and while not exactly a junior team, was not such a one as would have taken the field had the grand international trophy been the prize striven for by the six. In the two previous years of this match the beaten team was, in the opinion of all, handled in anything but a skilful manner, but in the present year the care of Major Leech in looking after his men, preventing any undue indulgence in any direction, and keeping a sharp eye against any of those thousand and one little things which make the difference twixt bull's-eye or miss, was noted by all. The selection of the Garden City Hotel as the headquarters for the Irish party, was made entirely with reference to the wants of the team. In place of the slipshod individual styles of carrying on the shooting, the Irish team had a system second in no outward aspect to that which had been so thoroughly and successfully developed in the former American matches. All this preparation and precaution, while making the Irish team a more united body, had also the effect of increasing their self-confidence. That the Irish team was to suffer a third defeat was never once suspected by its members or captain. "Why, we could make a score to-day throwing stones at the target," said the Major on the morning of the match.

The day was fully as much an Irish as an American day, rather such a one as the Irish ranges would experience than any seen at Creedmoor. It was cold, and except that the excitement of the conflict made the spectator more or less oblivious of it, a decidedly unpleasant day for a sedentary out-door employment. The wind was gusty, never dying away to a calm, nor, on the other hand, rising to very vigorous blasts, but its direction made careful watching an imperative duty. Throughout the match the pointer on the wind dial on the range pointed to 1 o'clock or thereabouts. Once or twice it veered up to 12 o'clock, and constantly showed a tendency

to slip down to 2 o'clock. The early hours of the match reminded many present of the day a year or more ago on the Dollymount sands. Then, as now, the day opened cold and threatening, with promises of rain, but ere many shots had been fired the sun shone out with vigor and brightness. But the sunlight was not of much moment. For a while, at 900 yards, the temporary awnings under which the riflemen sat in loading and cleaning, were a pleasant addition to the range fittings, but during the greater portion of the day they were more ornamental than useful, and at the 1,000 yards range were not even erected. The choice of targets was by lot. It had been intended by the Range Committee to have the firing along the right flank of the range. This did not suit the Irish captain, who was afraid to trust his adversaries on the extreme right pair of targets, on which they had won the international match a few days before. The line of flags down the edge of the range, while readily observed in their every variation by the flank squad, were not so easily noted by the teams occupying targets further to the middle of the range. The line of targets was labelled H, K, W, A, X, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and in place of using III and IV for the one team and X and I for the other, with II vacant, Major Leech proposed that K and W, with X and I, should be the targets of the day, with A as the intervening blank. This was at once agreed to, and the right-hand pair, X and I fell to the American Captain. The ropes were now stretched to keep back the im, patient crowd who were on the ground by the early trains in good numbers. The police were there also doing good service in preserving an ample open working space at the rear of the firing points, and the pompous policeman was there too who at every faint manifestation of applause on the part of the spectators, shouted out in stentorian voice and questionable grammar, "Don't make no expression of feeling; ye'll disturb the shooters," making, in his own efforts for order, more disorder than the whole crowd. Among the prominent persons on the ground were the majority of the officers of the National Rifle Association, many members of out-of-town clubs, and representatives of the visiting teams. Colonel MacDonald, the captain of the recently defeated Scotch team, was at the firing point throughout the day, acting as the representative of Major Leech at the American side of the field, and keeping not only a sharp eye through a telescope on the American targets, but taking observations as well on the American system of doing things. Captain Thorburn, also of the Scotch team, was out, and did duty as referee for the Irish team in the butts, seeing that no inaccurate marking was done. Major Leech and Colonel Mitchell, before the opening of the match, decided upon General Shaler as referee for the two teams in case of any dispute, but throughout the day there was not a single call for the exercise of his function.

The squads were small, but three on a target, and it was not many moments after the warning cannon had boomed before the sharp crack of the rifle and the whiz of the bullet down the range told that the conflict was on. At 10:50 the first cannon sounded, and for a few moments those who were to figure as contestants were busily engaged warming up their rifles by firing into the ground, adjusting the sights, conferring with other experts (for the day, filling the place of "coaches" on points of wind) and generally getting ready. The Irish riflemen gave themselves plenty of working room, the captain sitting back a few yards among the ladies of the party who came down to see their countrymen and champions labor. The Americans, as on former occasions, had no lack of counsellors. "Old Reliable" was there, and Yale with Blydenburgh and Bruce, of the reserves. At 11 o'clock sharp the second cannon warned the loitering markers from their loafing places on the bank before the targets down into the butts, the traps were shut and all was ready for the first shot. The distribution on the targets determined the order of shooting. On target K of the Irish, Rigby fired first, followed by Johnson and Joynt. On the adjoining target, W, the order was Fenton, Dyas and Milner. The inner American target X had Dakin, Weber and Allen, and for the far-off target, I, the men were Farwell, Rath-

bone and Fulton. In this order the men fired, each rising mentioning points of wind and elevation, and, in short, passing on the experience of his last shot to the next comer. The first shot blazed out from firing-point I, Farwell sending down a bullet into a very good bull's-eye, bringing up the white disc and a slight round of applause. Rathbone followed quickly in another bull's-eye, and by this time the Irish battery had begun to play, Rigby, the first to fire, getting also a bull's-eye. The opening was fine all along the line, Allen, of the Americans, and Joynt, of the Irishmen, a pair of the younger marksmen, being the only men to open with inners. The first round was quickly fired, and more quickly the total was struck by a hundred ready-reckoners, and the result—Irish, 27; Americans, 25—told the beginning of a lead which many hoped would be extended far enough to give the Irish an emphatic victory. As a matter of fact it would not be far wrong to say that a majority of those present were interested in a success for the visitors. There was no lack of interested friends watching their every movement, giving a long, jubilant murmur when the bull's-eye of either target K or W was obscured by the marking disc, and ready with a sympathetic O! when a "duck's-egg" was entered on the bulletins. The slight lead the Irish had obtained with the first round was swept away with the second, and the lead was with the Americans; on the third round a tie, and then a few points ahead to cheer the Americans' backers; then at the sixth round an encouraging tie, but with the seventh round came the beginning of a lead which, with ups and downs, was carried through the remainder of the day to the American victory at the end. Of the ninety American shots fired at this range sixty were upon the bull's-eyes, twenty-two were "nippers" on the central space, seven inners, not a one on outer, and but one miss. The Irish firing was more scattered, though not off the target. The closing round at the 800 yards' stage was a disastrous one for the Irishmen. An outer and a couple of inners pulled them down until a lead of fifteen points was left their opponents. "Wait a bit," said their friends; "they pulled up twenty-two points at a thousand the other day," and the crowd went off to struggle for sandwiches and beer about the eating booths.

Promptly by 2 o'clock the marksmen were back to the firing-points ready for the reopening of hostilities. The leading off was as before, the Americans in particular getting a good send-off, their lead rising to eighteen points. But the battle was not yet over, and among the shooting men not a fraction of a chance was overlooked. The hot sun coming out for a time seemed to help the Americans, the mirage at this time of the day being very strong, though the Irishmen, firing from higher parts of ground, suffered least. In the American squad misses began to appear more frequently, Fulton getting one, in addition to a carless outer. To the general crowd the result was now looked upon as a foregone conclusion, but not so the American riflemen, who knew from old experience the inconvenient knack the Irishmen had of closing up on the 1,000 yards, the "homestretch" of the race; accordingly all due care was taken with the opening shots after the 1,000-yards' point had been reached. The Irish were now in good trim, with the dull afternoon light in every way familiar to their eyes, an inducement as much as any riflemen could need to spur them to the best efforts. But two outers and two misses were not so favorable, these two last omissions were toward the close of the day's work, by Milner and Dyas, complete surprises to both, but no doubt due to want of care in coming down in the elevations as the shades of evening drew on. But on the American targets the 1,000-yard range was a scene of high excitement, not uproarious, but none the less deep and earnest. The opening was fine, and every one was anticipating an easy victory.

When Farwell on his second shot got a miss, this was a surprise and made the other team men the more careful that the loss might be retrieved, and with the lead on their side no serious apprehension was felt, but his third shot was likewise a miss. Extra precaution in cleaning and aiming his next round brought up the old familiar bull's-eye disc; next came a series of ups and downs—an outer, followed by two

misses, this again by two bull's-eyes, and then again by two other misses. Then Weber aided the confusion by kicking up dust with a ricochet-shot. Matters were becoming critical. The other team men fired on with no abatement of their own effort, but the whispered warning and intelligence, "His gun is leading bad," was like the half-uttered information, "We've sprung a leak" between decks on an emigrant ship. To have a gun leaded meant wild shooting, to fire with such an arm was lottery of the most risky sort, and no matter how skilful the marksman, the use of a leaded gun was little better than no weapon at all. Farwell seemed to strive with his favorite rifle and cleaned it out, rubbing with desperate energy; but the next shot brought no answering disc, and when the twelfth round had been fired and the Irish had crept up to within four points of his squad, he was compelled by the advice of his fellow shooters to abandon his piece and accept one of a dozen offered weapons. It did not take long for Mr. C. E. Blydenburgh to fetch out his weapon, an exact duplicate of Colonel Farwell's. The first shot with it was an inner, next a centre and the third a bull's-eye on the wrong target. Nevertheless, Rathbone and Fulton following on with a bull's-eye each, gave the victory to the Americans, and the fight was over. When the two misses on the Irish target came, a good minority of the crowd breathed easier; and the snatching of victory, when everything appeared to be pushed toward the down hill of defeat, had so wrought up the crowd that little spirit was left for cheering. It was Farwell's last team shoot; his brilliant record had been dimmed, and he left the ranges probably never to take part in another battle as a representative American rifleman. The following is the complete score:

AMERICAN SCORE.

General T. S. Dakin—Remington Rifle.

Yards.	*Scores.*	*Totals.*
800	4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5	71
900	5 5 5 5 4 5 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 5	67
1,000	5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 5	70—208

Ransom Rathbone—Remington Rifle.

800	5 5 4 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4	68
900	4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 3 4	69
1,000	4 4 4 3 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	67—204

Isaac L. Allen—Remington Rifle.

800	3 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 3 5 5	68
900	4 0 5 4 5 4 3 3 4 5 5 3 5 5 4	59
1,000	5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5	72—199

L. Weber—Remington Rifle.

Yards.	*Scores.*	*Totals*
800	4 3 3 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5	66
900	5 5 5 3 4 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 4 5	68
1,000	5 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 0 4 4 4 5 5	64—198

Major Henry Fulton—Remington Rifle.

800	4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5	70
900	3 5 5 0 5 3 3 4 5 4 5 4 2 3 3	54
1,000	4 3 4 4 5 4 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5	67—191

Lieut.-Col. W. B. Farwell—Remington Rifle.

800	5 5 4 5 5 0 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5	66
900	5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 3 5 5 5 4	69
1,000	3 0 0 5 3 2 0 0 5 5 0 0 3 4 0	30—165

Team aggregate **1,165**

IRISH SCORE.

Joshua K. Milner—Rigby Rifle.

Yards.	*Scores.*	*Totals.*
800	5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 3 5 4 5 5 4	68
900	5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5	72
1,000	5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 0 3 5	66—206

Henry Dyas—Rigby Rifle.

800	4 4 4 3 5 3 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	66
900	5 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 2 3 5 3 4 5	64
1,000	5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 0	68—193

William Rigby—Rigby Rifle.

800	5 3 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5	69
900	3 5 2 5 4 5 5 4 3 5 3 4 5 5 3	61
1,000	4 3 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5	67—197

Lieut. George Fenton—Rigby Rifle.

Yards.	*Scores.*	*Totals.*
800	5 4 3 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 3	66
900	4 4 4 3 3 4 2 4 5 5 3 5 5 5 4	59
1,000	3 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 3 5	64—189

Edmund Johnson—Rigby Rifle.

800	5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 3 2 5 2	64
900	3 5 5 2 5 4 5 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 5	57
1,000	3 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 5 3 5 5 5 5 3	63—184

W. R. Joynt—Rigby Rifle.

800	3 2 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 3 3	61
900	4 5 5 3 5 3 2 5 5 4 3 4 4 0 4	56
1,000	5 5 5 2 5 4 2 5 3 4 4 5 5 4 5	63—180

Team aggregate..... **1,154**

It is somewhat curious as showing the close matching of the men that on the three days' shooting the aggregate of these six riflemen should exactly tie, as follows:

Range.	Irish team. Sept. 13.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Total.
800	407	380	394	1,181
900	397	371	369	1,137
1,000	392	411	391	1,194
Aggregate..	1196	1162	1154	3,512

Range.	American team. Sept. 13.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Total.
800	411	392	409	1,212
900	392	385	386	1,163
1,000	391	376	370	1,137
Aggregate..	1194	1153	1165	3,512

LONG-RANGE RIFLE SHOOTING.

Few who have not been especially called to acquaint themselves with the details have a very clear idea of this long-range practice. The distances are 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, or 2,400, 2,700 and 3,000 feet. Two of the three distances thus exceed a half mile. From City Hall to Canal street is put down at half a mile, or, taking an up-town measurement, one of the team men stationed on Fifth avenue, at Delmonico's old quarters, would fire up the avenue to a target placed at or above his new one. The bull's-eye of the target, though three feet in diameter, at this distance is only a black dot. Fig. 1. at a distance of twenty-five feet shows the exact size of the target to the marksman at 1,000 yards.

Fig. 1.

Of course, the interior division lines disappear from view; a black dot upon a white face is all that remains to the unassisted eye.

With the keen eye and steady holding power of a good rifle shot he is not able merely to distinguish the bull's-eye as a whole, but can discriminate between a shot near the edge of the bull and a more central one, or "carton" hit, as it is called. He will work his way by almost infinitesimal variations in his manipulation of the piece down to the very centre of the black central spot. Nor are these disturbing conditions of wind and light against which the riflemen contend fixed at all.

A rifleman can seldom depend from one day to another upon the same conditions for his shooting. All other things being equal, a cloudy, moist, warm day requires the lowest elevation; and a hot, bright day, or a very cold, bright day, the highest elevation. In the first instance there is no mirage, the eye is comfortable and lubrication of the piece is freer; on the hot day the mirage is constant, and the powder scum packs in the barrel, causing friction and often the "leading" of the barrel from the bullet. A heavy mist frequently rises, obscuring the target. The mirage seems to be the obstacle most difficult to overcome, and no scientific rules have yet been discovered in regard to it which can be depended upon. The bull's eye appears to sink as the mirage increases, and to rise as it diminishes, and the nearer the line of sight is to the ground the more dense the mirage.

Men with gray or blue eyes make better marksmen than those with dark eyes. All of the members of the American Teams have been light-eyed men. It is asserted, with great show of truth, that no marksman of prominence has had black eyes. It often occurs on days when clouds are fleeting across the range that as the marksman is about to fire after securing his aim, the bull's-eye disappears from within range of the sight, notwithstanding the fact that he is holding the rifle with perfect steadiness. The gray light of a rainy day is preferable to bright sunlight. The latter calls for almost constant and sometimes radical changes in elevation, while an entire score may be fired without changing the elevation when the sun is obscured.

In the foreign muzzle-loaders, as in our own breech-loaders, the appliances for governing and regulating the flight of the bullet are the same, wind gauges, levels, and Vernier sights are upon all. And first, of the rifles used: Those used by the Americans were of .44 calibre, that is with a bore of 44-100 of an inch diameter. The length of barrels may vary an inch or two, ranging from 32 to 36 inches in length. The butt stock is made with pistol-grip, which enables the piece to be held more firmly, and a flat butt plate, which is easier on the shoulder in the lying-down position.

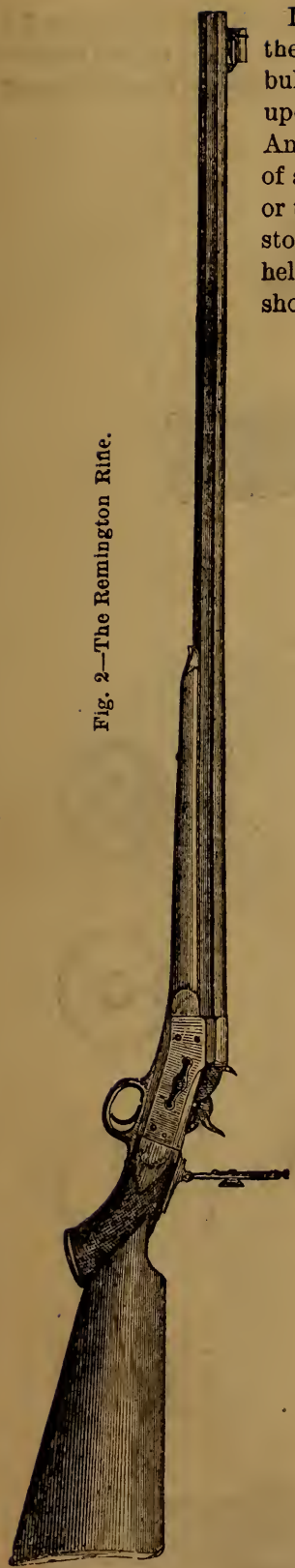


Fig. 2—The Remington Rifle.

Fig. 4—Long-range cartridge, full size.

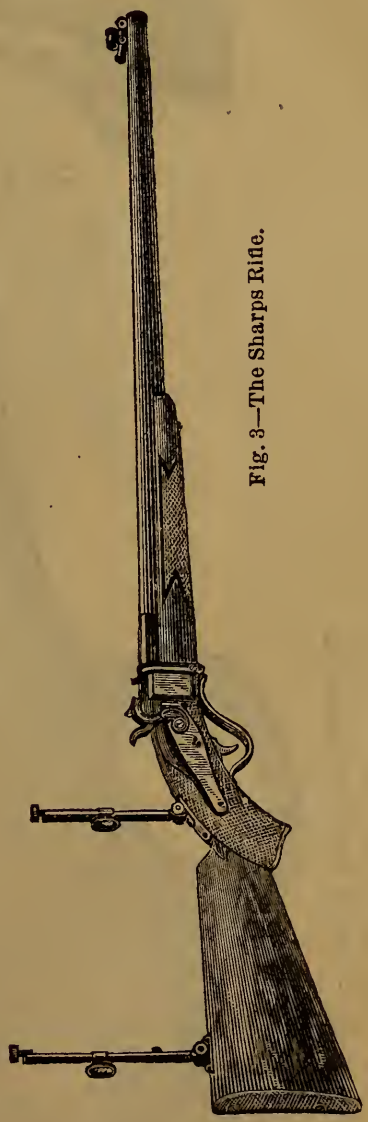


Fig. 3—The Sharps Rifle.

The ammunition is contained in metallic cartridge cases, fitting very closely into the chamber of the rifle. From 90 to 110 grains of powder are consumed, throwing a carefully averaged and patched hardened bullet of about 550 grains weight. The bullet and powder charges are each accurately weighed, as upon the exact equality of the ammunition charges in each case the uniformity of the firing will depend.

In the breech-loading rifles an important point is the breech-action or device for opening and closing the rear end of the barrel. In the Sharps rifle a sliding breech-block is employed, the trigger guard acting as a lever to depress the breech-block at right angles to the axis of the bore.

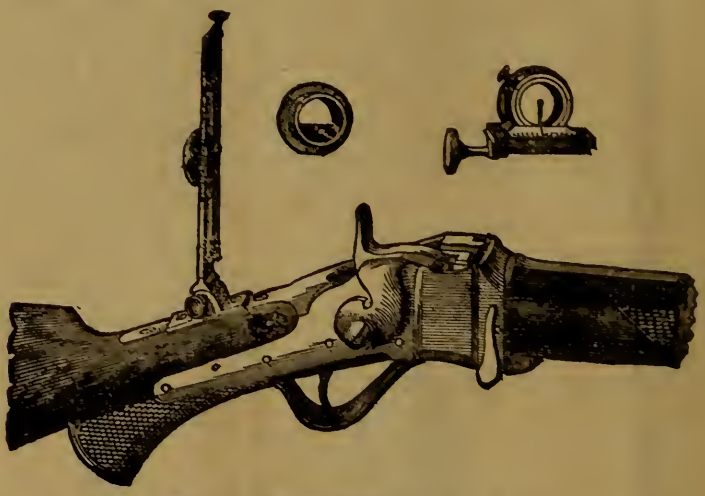


Fig. 5—Sharps Rifle Breech-Action.

Remington Creedmoor Rifle.

The sights, which the riflemen so carefully manipulate during the shooting, deserve special attention. On the back of the rifle, nearest to the eye, is the rear sight. This is a round blackened disc, having an aperture of one-fortieth of an inch—about the size of the head of a pin. This moves up and down with a Vernier scale marking 100ths of an inch. Each minute in this rear sight, when moved up or down, elevates or depresses the ball 1 inch in 100 yards. A mistake, then, of five minutes or 5-100ths of an inch, makes, at 1,000 yards, a difference of 4 feet 2 inches, and when the rifle is aimed at a centre, with this error, it would throw the ball, the elevation being too great, clear over the target.

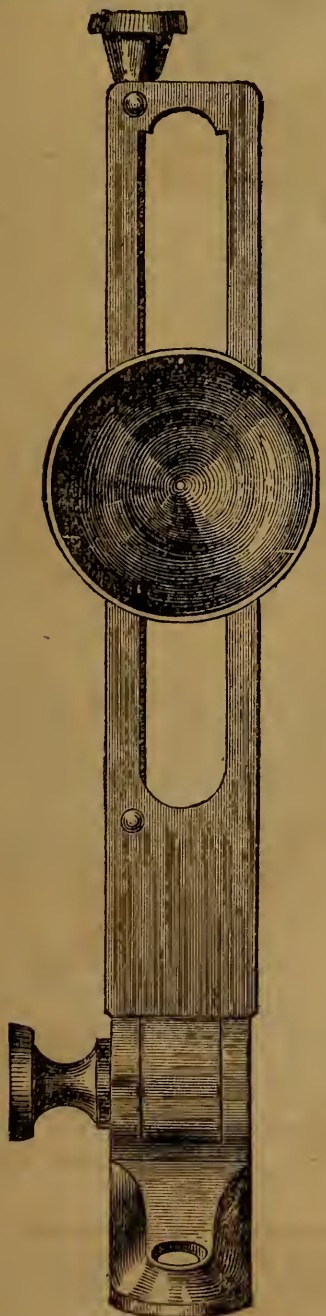


FIG. 7—Face view of rear sight.

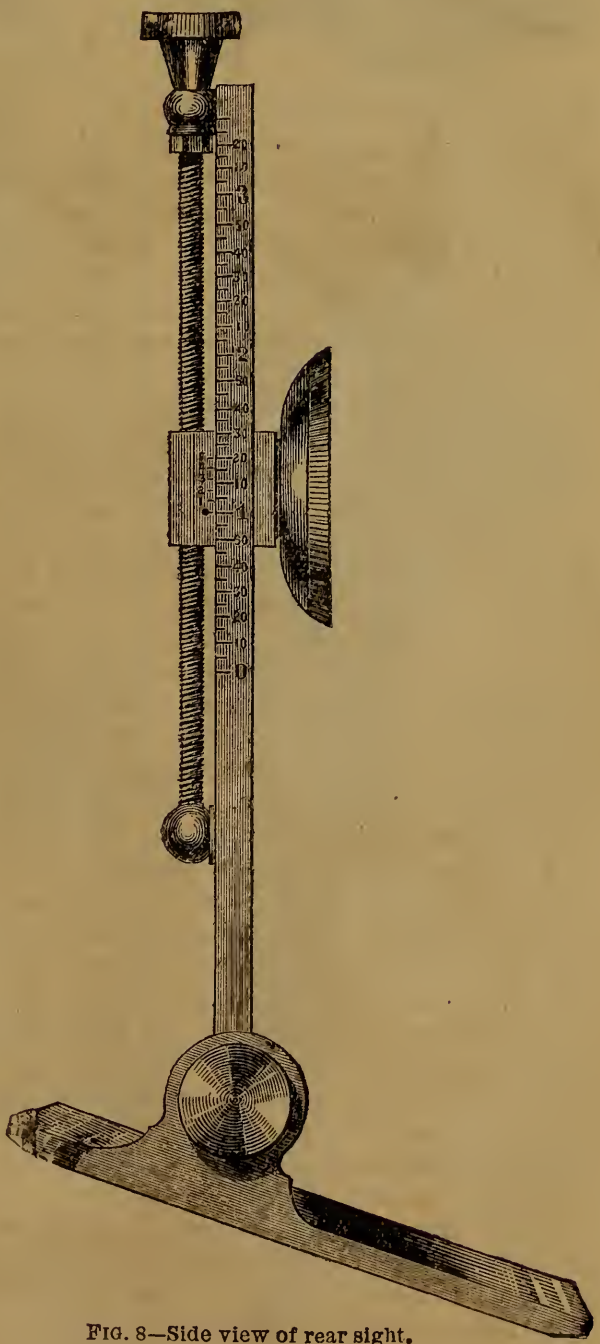


FIG. 8—Side view of rear sight.

This rear sight is for convenience of packing, hinged upon the stock of the barrel, either at the tang of the frame or upon the heel of the butt, the two positions being shown in Figure 3. The use of one or the other depends upon the posture assumed by the rifleman in firing. For most of the back positions the heel sight is preferred,

while for the front lying positions the sight is fixed forward, near the breech-action. In the construction of the front sight it is placed as low down on the barrel as possible, and the head or whatever particular form of sight may be used is well protected from confusing glare by a long projecting hood.

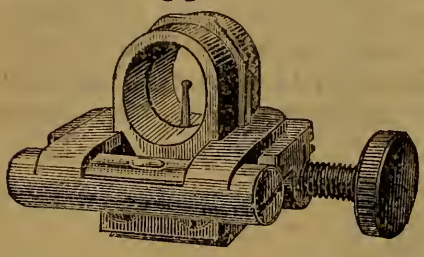


Fig. 9—Front sight, showing spirit level.

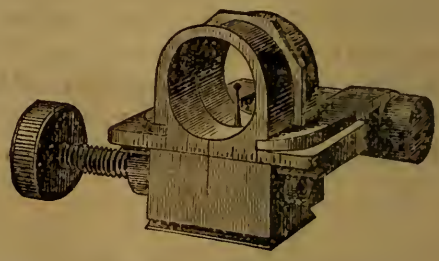


Fig. 10—Front sight, showing wind gauge.

As the riflemen at long range always hold "dead on," the allowance for right and left wind is made on the wind gauge, one subdivision corresponds to a shifting of two inches in one hundred yards, or to twenty inches at one thousand yards, and the nice discrimination required to formulate the force of the wind into so many points right or left on the wind gauge, calls for the keenest display of judgment on the part of the riflemen, and it is to cultivate this first sense of wind-judging that the riflemen practice with such tireless energy and persistency.

The range work of the experts during the several years of their practice has been of immense service to the makers of guns and in questions of ammunition.

It was formerly supposed necessary to use the purest and softest lead that could be obtained for bullets, in order that it might "upset" into and fill the grooves. This is now known to be a mistake, as the bullet will "upset" with the charges of powder now generally used, even if made quite hard, and it is to be found to be a decided advantage to harden lead by the addition of a little tin, say three-quarters of an ounce of tin to a pound of lead. A hard bullet retains its shape better, is more accurate in its flight, and is less apt to lead the gun.

Another error, which is not yet entirely given up, is the use of too quick powder. A comparatively slow burning, but scrupulously clean powder is found to show the best results. Questions of trajectory are interesting as well, and upon the path the bullet describes in reaching the target will depend to a great extent the amount of disturbance it will experience.

If a gun is fired in a perfectly horizontal position the bullet commences to fall as soon as it leaves the muzzle, and after it has been one second in the air it will have fallen 16 9-100 feet; at the end of two seconds it will have fallen 48 27-100 feet, and at the end of three seconds, 80 45-100 feet. Supposing the bullet to have a mean velocity of 1,000 feet during the first second, 800 feet during the next, and 600 feet during the next, it would have fallen 80 45-100 feet in going 800 yards. To counteract this falling of the bullet it is necessary to give a variable amount of elevation, depending upon the distance at which the target stands; and in proportion as the trajectory is flatter by reason of the greater velocity and power of the bullet, will the amount of elevation be less. In hunting, or wherever the distance of the object fired at is unknown, the importance of a flat trajectory is evident, but even where the distance is known it is still important.

In addition to the rapid increase of divergence produced by the more acute angle at which the bullet strikes the target the greater velocity a bullet has, and therefore the greater "*vis viva*," which varies as the square of the velocity, the less will the bullet be affected by accidental disturbing causes, and the more uniform and regular will be the shooting. The question of position in firing is one which has brought out no small amount of study and care.

The old "deer-stalking" position, which but a few years ago was the almost universal one, is now as completely abandoned, especially by American riflemen, and of fifty

long-range shooters in a Creedmooor match, perhaps one, or possibly two, may be found shooting in the old Bodine position, as shown in Fig. 10.

Among the best positions the variety of twists and twines which may be given to the several members of arms and legs and head, make almost as many distinct postures as there are riflemen. A few of these are shown in Figs. 12 to 15.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

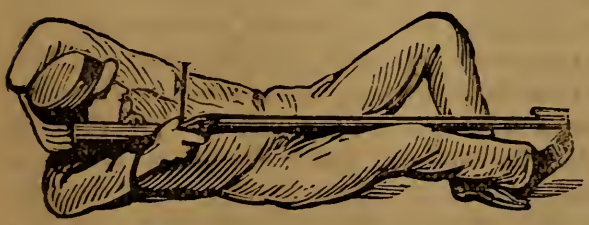


Fig. 15.

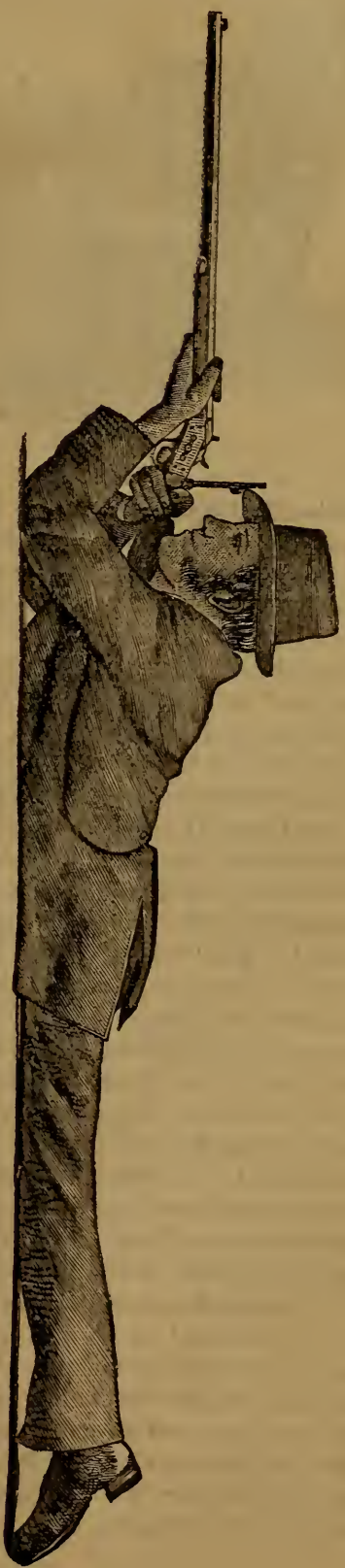


Fig. 11—Front position.

One of the most familiar of the back positions is that known on American ranges as the "Fulton" position. This is most clearly shown in Fig. 16.

Fig. 16.

Scientific long-range shooting it will be seen in its intricacy and the complex influences which go to make up the surroundings of a good marksman deserves almost the rank of a fine art. Certainly the man who makes a success of this sport is a genius if we accept Longfellow's diction that "Genius is only the infinite capacity of taking trouble."

In addition to all the known positive obstructions to accurate shooting there are plenty of accidental disturbances. If the wind be blowing down the range the bullet is lifted along, and with a flatter trajectory or greater speed would slip over the top of the target. Down come the elevations ten, twenty, or thirty inches, and bull's-eyes are made. If the wind is varying each shot must be fired from the lesson of the last and the changes in the meantime. If the wind be blowing up the range the bullets are retarded, and drop to the ground before the target. In the case of a side wind the front sight is moved right or left to throw the muzzle of the rifle against the wind. The grooving of the rifle gives the swift, revolving leaden bolts a natural "drift" to the right. This is a permanent variation, and can be corrected; but the wind rises and falls, and it is no unfrequent thing to have the marksmen using fifteen "points of wind," or in other words, actually pointing the muzzle of the gun twenty-five or more feet away from the bull's-eye. Given a "fish-tail" wind partly up or down the range and partly across, and variable in strength as well, and some idea may be gotten of the perplexity which surrounds a good judge of wind. Some days the pressure of the air is greater than on others, and this must be allowed for. A hot sun pouring down on a damp range raises a shimmer of mist which gives the whole target a dancing look, precisely as one would see an object across a room when looking over a hot stove. This is perplexing. The variations of light and shade seem to lift or depress the target centre. Heat and cold affect the gun metal and depress or elevate the flying bullet. But before all those matters are attended to the rifleman must be sure of his weapon, confident in its accuracy; his powder must be of the same strength each and every day, and from charge to charge the bullets must be without air-holes, without dent or scratch, of the same hardness of metal, and accurately shaped. The rifle must be uniformly clean from shot to shot, and then when the man has mastered all these items and can hold his rifle true to the little bubble at the spirit-gauge which rests across the barrel at the front sight, can hold it with a vise-like grasp, can repress for a moment

all motion and hold his head steady as a rock and pull off the three-pound resistance of the trigger and care not at all for the 200-pound kick which the rifle gives—then, if he has not misjudged in any particular, may he hope to see the welcome sinking of the white lid over the black bull's-eye, telling the story of a perfect shot.

Apart from the patriotic enthusiasm aroused by the several long-range matches in which American rifles and riflemen have been successful, there is the gradual solution of the problem of breech vs. muzzle-loading rifles. The use of breech-loaders in England is limited strictly to military weapons, for short and mid-range matches, and it is currently supposed by the majority of the long range experts that fixed ammunition was too unreliable to be used for such a delicate purpose as long-range shooting. The gun makers in England and other foreign countries had vainly attempted the application of the breech-loading principle to arms of the highest precision. The first establishments in this country to undertake the manufacture of breech-loading, long-range rifles were the Remingtons and Sharps. Their weapons stood the test of experience in the match of 1874, and came out in a manner that showed them to be fully the equals of the Riby rifle at least. The Remington rifle was especially distinguished in this match by the highest score that had ever been made by any rifle in any match at the same distances. This was a crowning triumph for it.

American experts, while allowing all that could possibly be conceded to their system of team discipline, have yet been aware that a certain advantage accrued to the use of the guns themselves from the nature of their construction. This advantage was that they were enabled to use much heavier charges of powder in the course of a match, where wiping out is permitted after every shot, than can practically be used in the muzzle-loader. The reason is simple. While it is perfectly easy to pour any amount of powder into a muzzle-loader, it is far from safe, and the barrel becomes so foul after one or two shots that it is impracticable to clean it sufficiently for accurate shooting during the course of a match. Another objection to the use of heavy charges is, they heat the barrel excessively, and that it has no time to cool. With the breech-loader, on the other hand, when heavy charges are used, the breech-block can be thrown open between shots, and the barrel cools rapidly. It is also easy to shove a wet wad through from the rear, passing out through the muzzle, traveling only one way, when the same wad would inevitably stick fast on its return if it were compelled to be pulled back after being thrust forward. Besides, the breech-loader may be inspected by looking through the barrel in a way which cannot fail to detect any imperfection, and thus it is possible to deliver each shot under precisely the same conditions, so far as the weapon is concerned.

The Canadians, after their defeat at Creedmoor by the "babies" of the Amateur Club, expressed themselves as satisfied that their defeat was owing to the guns as much as the men, and emphasized that belief by providing themselves with American rifles.

The year 1876 saw the first complete and decisive trial of the two systems without any possibility of a cavil as to the result. An analysis of the scores of the different teams shows this. The foreign teams, without exception, used muzzle-loaders, the names of all the noted makers being represented, and all of the systems in use in the British possessions being fairly tried, and the result was a fair, full triumph of the American breech-loader.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN MATCH—CREEDMOOR—1877.

Still united let us be
While we vie in rivalry,
Which, with head and heart and hand,
Shall honor most his Fatherland.

The idea of holding the competitions for the Centennial trophy at yearly intervals, which in the first enthusiasm of preparation was decided upon by the N. R. A., was thought by many as rather too much of a strain upon the efforts of the long-range shooters, and as demanding too much outlay of time, money, and labor, and in a series of suggestions proposed by the several team captains, triennial or biennial matches for the great trophy were urged. With the view of leaving the matter more completely to the option of competitors, the Director of the N. R. A. decided that if in case no entries were made for the match of 1877 on or before the 1st of June of that year the matches should thereafter be biennial in their occurrence. It was within a week of that date, and not a response had yet been received in answer to the invitation of the American riflemen to such as felt inclined to dispute with them the honors of the championship, when on the morning of May 29 the riflemen of New York and America were set agog by the receipt of the following:

To Col. George S. Schermerhorn, Secretary N. R. A., 25 Park Row, New York:
The National Rifle Association will send a United Kingdom team to Creedmoor this year.

E. ST. JOHN MILDMAY,
Secretary.

"We'll beat 'em," was the first general remark on all sides, and at once all was activity and bustle about the quarters of the shooting men. Time was pressing; barely three months remained in which to give notice to the long-range men of a continent that their badge of honorable championship had been challenged. There was promise of some slight difficulty in the protest of the Scots against the recognition of an Imperial British team, the cautious Highlanders fearing that should this mixed team be lucky or skillful enough to carry away the bauble to England, that the right of a distinctively Scotch team to shoot for it there might be questioned. It is undoubtedly, and always has been, the intention of the donors of the prize to have it competed for by national teams, and not by the narrower limit of politically, national teams, and while in a diplomatic service Ireland and Scotland and the colonies of Great Britain might not demand free and independent representation, it was the intent of the framers of this team competition programme to have such rights accorded them on the rifle field. There arose too a question of judgment in chosing the team or teams from the British Isles. The N R. A. of Great Britain held, as did many of the English riflemen, that the country could only be properly represented by the choice of the best of the three kingdoms, and this was a perfectly logical outgrowth of their theory of team practice, which is the aggregate result of the individual efforts of a squad of picked riflemen; while others holding that something of aggregate effort, or in other words, "clanishness," played an important parti n this form of rifle shooting, were unwilling to fritter their strength in divided effort. The one theory was tried by separate teams in 1876, and the Americans were victorious. "Ah!" cried the Imperial team advocates, "just as we expected;" and the match

of 1877 was seized as an opportunity to try the opposing theory of a mixed or united team.

Sir Henry Halford had been appointed by the British N. R. A. as Captain of the Imperial team, and he at once placed himself in communication with the American riflemen in arrangement of the details.

On this side the water no time was lost in issuing the usual preliminary call to the riflemen of the country desirous of winning a place on the team, and on June 9 the following call was sent out:

PROGRAMME FOR THE SELECTION OF THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM OF 1877.

OFFICE OF THE N. R. A., 23 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, June 9, 1877.

Whereas, A united team representing Great Britain and Ireland has been entered to compete for the American Centennial Long Range Trophy and the Championship of the World, to be shot for at Creedmoor in September next; and,

Whereas, The importance of this match demands that the best riflemen the country can produce be selected to defend it; therefore

Resolved, That, for the purpose of selecting a team to represent America in this match, four (4) competitions of two (2) days each shall be held at Creedmoor on July 17 and 18, 24 and 25, 31 and Aug. 1, 7 and 8—the scores in three (3) of such competitions only to be counted in determining the team and reserve.

Open to all native-born citizens of the United States who in any two stated practices or competitions of 15 shots at each of the three distances of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards upon any range, between April 1 and July 17, 1877, shall have made an average of at least 180 points in each of said two competitions or practices. Said scores to be certified by an officer of the rifle club to which the person belongs, or sworn to by himself before any officer authorized to administer oaths.

Distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, fifteen shots at each distance on each day. Weapon, any rifle within the rules of the National Rifle Association of America (which rules shall also govern the competitions in all other respects). No sighting shots or previous practice by any competitor on the days of these competitions to be allowed.

A committee of three (3) shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, to whom shall be referred the duty of carrying out this programme.

The team shall consist of a captain, adjutant, eight (8) men, and two (2) reserves. The captain may or may not be one of the shooting members of the team.

In case any competitor shall, for reasons satisfactory to the committee charged with the conduct of these competitions, be unable to finish a score, or to compete on any of the prescribed days, such committee shall be authorized to fix another day for such part of the competition as he may have missed. Such committee shall decide when, if at all, a competition shall be postponed on account of the weather, and when it shall be resumed or completed. No competitor shall be allowed to retire from any competition, without the permission of the committee.

The team and reserve shall be chosen as follows: Upon the conclusion of the competitions six members of the team shall be decided upon by selecting in the order of merit, as shown by aggregating the best three of their scores in these competitions, the highest aggregate taking the first place, and so on until the required number be obtained.

The committee of three (3) herein provided for, and the six men so chosen, shall by a joint majority vote elect the other two of the eight necessary to constitute the team, being authorized, if in their judgment it be deemed advisable and necessary for the strengthening of team, to make their selection from among riflemen of known skill who may not have shot in all or any of the competitions.

The reserve shall consist of the two (2) men next highest in order of merit in the competitions to those already on the team.

As soon as practicable after their selection the team and reserve shall, by a majority vote, select a captain, who shall appoint an adjutant to assist him in his duties.

The captain, when elected, shall have the management of the team and prescribe the rules for its government and practice.

Each person entering for the competitions shall subscribe to the following:

I desire to compete for a place on the American rifle team to represent the United States in the Centennial Long Range Rifle Match of 1877 for the Centennial Trophy, and hereby agree to conform to the conditions prescribed for the selection of said team.

If I am a successful competitor I hereby pledge my word that I will shoot in the match, and will in addition perform such practice and submit to such discipline and government as the captain of said team shall direct.

Competitors, not members of the N. R. A., will be furnished with members' tickets admitting them to the Range during the year 1877.

Successful competitors on the team and reserve will have their expenses (that are approved by the committee having charge of the competitions) refunded to the extent of $200 each.

In view of the national importance of this match competitors will be required to furnish to the committee having charge of the competitions, satisfactory references as to their character from the localities they represent, or the rifle associations or clubs to which they may belong.

Any person who may have been selected in accordance with the foregoing regulations may for cause be removed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the committee, team, and reserve.

Entries for competition may be made by letter to the Secretary of the N. R. A. up to the evening of July 16, or in person on the Range up to 10 A. M. on July 17, 1877. Those desiring to compete are requested to notify the Secretary as early as possible. All entries must be accompanied by the certificate of eligibility above provided for.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to issue a circular to the various rifle associations and clubs throughout the United States, urging them to send their best marksmen to compete for places upon the team, so as to ensure the selection of a truly "national team," fully competent to sustain the reputation which has already been earned by American riflemen; and, further, that as the selection of the strongest team can only be had by competing together and upon the Range where the match is to be shot, it will be necessary for competitors to attend at Creedmoor; that the conditions have been made with a view to accommodate as much as possible those living at a distance, and that the National Rifle Association earnestly recommends that the various localities having riflemen competent in their opinion to win a place upon the team should make such arrangements as will enable them not only to do so, but to remain during the practice.

N. P. STANTON, *President.*

GEORGE S. SCHERMERHORN, Jr., *Secretary.*

The first day's shooting on July 17, was interrupted by a thunder storm and two ranges left unfired. On this day there were twenty-seven entries, and with three post entries made the total roll of candidates thirty. From Baltimore to Boston representatives were present, while in the list of arms, Remington's, Sharps', Peabody's, Ballard's and Muzzle-Loading rifles were noticed. Good scores were the rule during the several weeks' drill, and this preliminary independent practice showed that the choice, while from a limited was at any rate from a skillful circle of marksmen. At last on the 14th of August the competitive competitions for places were brought to a close and without availing themselves of the nomination clause in the programme took the first eight men in order, declaring that the team and the next couple as the reserve as follows:

Team.—H. S. Jewell, Isaac L. Allen, W. H. Jackson, L. Weber, F. Hyde, T. S. Dakin, L. C. Bruce and C. E. Blydenburgh.

Reserve.—L. L. Hepburn and T. Lamb, Jr.

Out of the possible 1,350 in the three double day competitions on which the choice was founded, the scores stood, Jewell, 1,220; Allen, 1,219; Jackson, 1,201,; Weber, 1,195; Hyde, 1,191; Dakin, 1,187; Bruce, 1,172; Blydenburgh, 1,169.

What the several detailed scores were, may be seen in the following table of totals made in the competition for places:

NAME.	JULY					AUGUST		
	17	18	24	25	31	1	7	8
Jewell	199	A	212	202	200	205	192	209
Allen	207	200	181	207	192	203	205	212
Jackson	192	184	211	197	186	194	202	211
Weber	203	195	209	197	177	200	189	202
Hyde	183	191	195	202	193	207	196	198
Dakin	189	192	189	A	201	208	188	210
Bruce	A	171	208	197	191	189	197	190
Blydenburgh	191	193	204	185	187	204	191	195
Totals	....	....	1, 09	....	1,526	1,610	1,560	1,527

The practice after the selection was excellent, but with such expert long-range

men as the New Orleans team had shown themselves, it was not an impossibility to add strength to the team by a rearrangement of its *personnel.*

The plan selected by Sir Henry Halford in the choice of his team was simple and more expeditious. Starting with the Elcho Shield competitions, it was arranged that the three eights which shot for England, Scotland, and Ireland in the shield match at Wimbledon on July 19 should meet at the Cambridge ranges on the 23, 24, and 25 of July, and hold a three-days' contest for places on a team of ten men, the final and shooting eight to be chosen after reaching Creedmoor.

The Cambridge competitions over the riflemen separated to meet again on the deck of the City of Richmond, sailing on the 15th of August on the transatlantic trip. Lieut. George Fenton, of the Irish squad, was taken by unanimous consent without competition as a thoroughly reliable shot. The scores made by the other contestants stood:

Name.	Cambridge, July.				Elcho. Shield
	23d.	*24th.*	*25th.*	*Total.*	*July* 19.
Sergt. Ferguson, Scotch	208	195	192	595	184
Wm. Rigby, Irish	197	191	180	568	198
A. P. Humphry, English	184	180	197	561	192
Lieut.-Col. Fenton, English	185	183	191	559	199
H. S. Evans, English	166	196	193	555	—
R. W. Dunlop, C. B., Scotch	183	188	180	551	—
F. T. Piggott, English	182	173	186	541	177
Major S. S. Young, Irish	176	178	187	541	199
Sir H. Halford, English	182	178	179	539	196
Sergt. Gilder, English	177	177	180	534	—
Lieut. Geo. Fenton, Irish	—	—	—	—	201
A. M. Fraser, Scotch	176	165	185	526	—
G. G. Peterkin, Scotch	166	173	182	521	—
H. Dyas, Irish	186	166	168	520	187
Martin Smith, English	161	177	179	517	158
R. S. Greenhill, Irish	162	175	178	515	—
Dr. Traill, Irish	162	155	168	485	—

In turning over the pages of the reports of the National Rifle Association and other records of rifle shooting in Great Britain, these team names are met again and again.

Sir Henry Halford has been for many years connected with the volunteer force. He enjoys abundant leisure, which he spends upon a private range at his elegant estate at Wistow, Leicester, England, and rarely misses a rifle competition of consequence in any part of the kingdom. He is, of the leading riflemen of England, the best informed on the doings in foreign rifle circles, and in the matter of arms and position is fully up to the time. He was very courteous to the American team of 1875, at the time of their stay in England, and during a day's stay at his place he eagerly accepted many hints on rifle shooting from the Americans.

Of the other Englishmen on the team, A. P. Humphry is a barrister-at-law, an old Rugby lad, and latterly of Trinity College, Cambridge. He held the position of Ensign in the Cambridge University Corps and is a private in the "Inns of Court" Battalion. In 1871 he stood champion military shot of England in taking the Queen's Prize, with 68 in possible 84 at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. He has published a small work on "First Hints in Rifle Shooting."

Lieutenant-Colonel Fenton also carries a Volunteer title from his post in the twenty-fourth Lancashire Regiment. He has fired extensively at all the ranges and with all classes of weapons.

H. S. W. Evans, another of the English contingents in the team, is a member of the Eton Veteran Corps. He came to America last year with the Irish team. He is a private in the "Inns of Court" Battalion.

F. T. Piggott until the present year had never fired in the Elcho Shield eight, though he had fired extensively with the Snider rifle. He is a Sergeant in the Cambridge University Corps, and is well up in all competitions in which he takes part.

Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, of the Eighteenth Middlesex Regiment, has gained

but little prominence as a small-bore shot, 1877 being his first year on the Elcho Shield lists. In 1874 he held the Dudley prize at Wimbledon.

The Irish section of the British team will compare well with the English and Scots. First in the group of three is Wm. Rigby, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He is connected with the gun-making house of Rigby & Co., of Dublin and London, and is the "Old Reliable" of Irish rifle shooting. The Rigby rifles used by the Irish team in the several matches were from his house. He has shot in nearly every contest for the Elcho shield, and either he or his cousin, John Rigby, has always figured as a member of the Irish eight. Mr. Rigby took part in the second Irish-American match at Dollymount in 1875, and again at Creedmoor in 1876.

Lieutenant Fenton is an officer in the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Foot. He is an old match shooter, always reliable, and the records show that never yet in a match has he scored a miss. He has fired in both the Creedmoor Irish-American matches, and held his own well in both.

Joshua K. Milner is the only one of the visitors who has taken part in all the preceding matches. His brilliant record as a marksman induced Sir Henry Halford to telegraph a request for his services at the last moment before sailing. R. S. Greenhill is another of the young shooters, and in several matches has filled the post of a reserve man.

The Scotsmen on the British team are tried veterans. Sergeant N. Ferguson, of the First Inverness Regiment, shot in the first Elcho Shield match, and with the champion Rosses has shared the honors of the Scotch shooting ever since.

C. G. Peterkin is a young man who has been in America before as a settler in Virginia.

Arthur M. Fraser is a Highlander of high degree, and in Elcho Shield matches, as in individual matches, has a record to be proud of.

These twelve men will make up the shooting party and reserve. The other members of the team party include Lieut.-Col. C. Lenox Peel and Major Waller, of the Wimbledon Staff; Captain Bowlby, E. Vaughan Thompson and Vernon K. Armitage, with three ladies, the party is complete.

Sir Henry Halford is a shrewd team captain. He has made every preparation for success, and has secured every point which might conduce to his success, and if defeat is to be his share, will take it only over an honorably high team total.

ASK THE RIFLEMEN

OF THE

AMERICAN, BRITISH

AND

New Orleans Teams

Which is the favorite Long Range Rifle at Creedmoor, this year.

Average shooting last four days practicing at Creedmoor, by American Team:

Sharps' Rifle, Average, - - - 202 1-2
Remington's " - - - - 198 1-2

SHARP'S NEW LONG RANGE CREEDMOOR RIFLE

MODEL 1877.

OLD RELIABLE.

TRADE MARK.

Sharps' Rifle Company,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

SALESROOM:

177 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

Union Square Hotel,

UNION SQUARE,

Corner Fifteenth Street, New York.

A. J. DAM & SON, PROPRIETORS.

ASTOR HOUSE,

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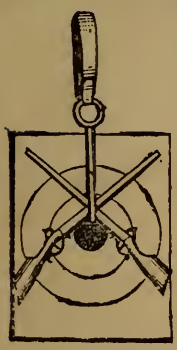

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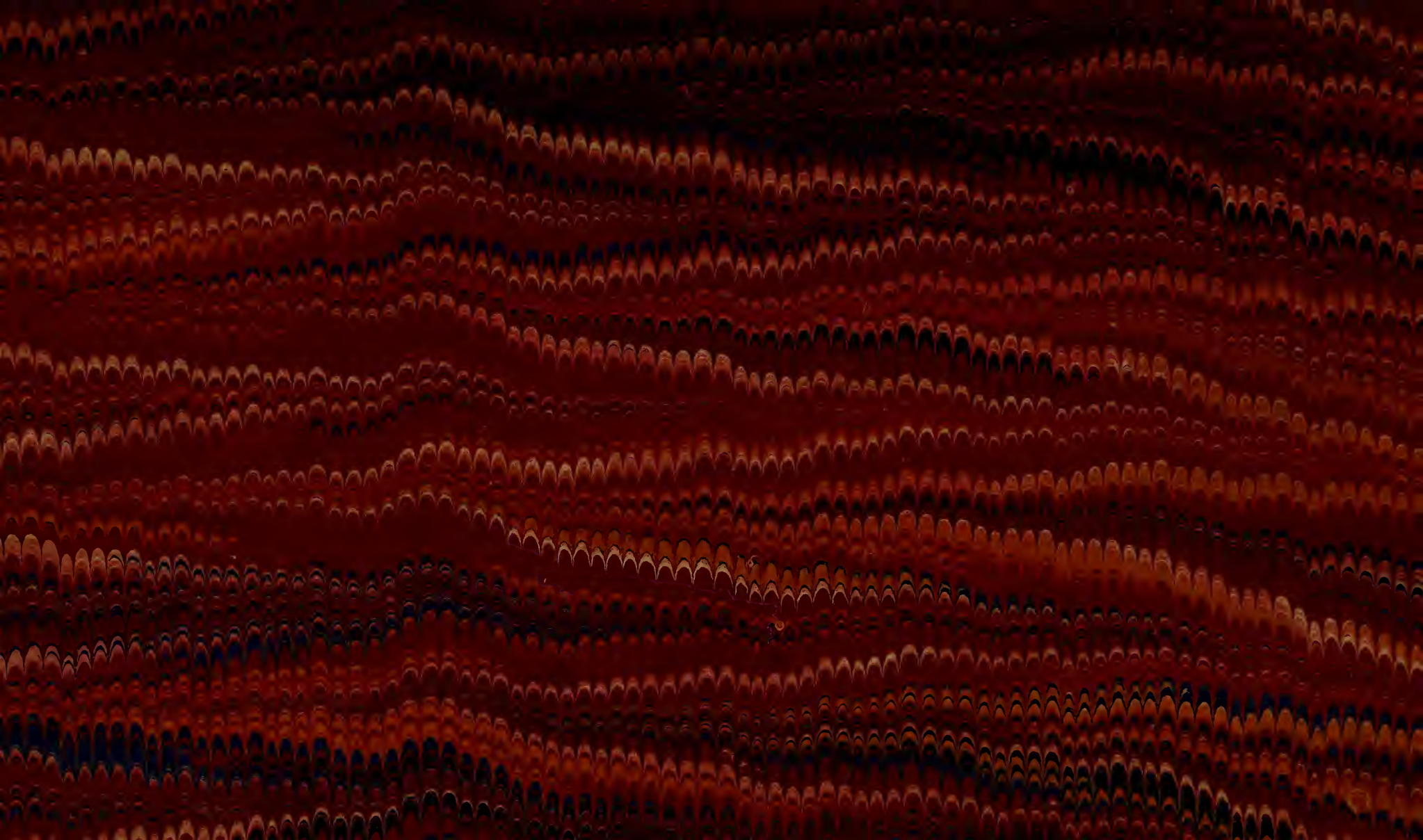

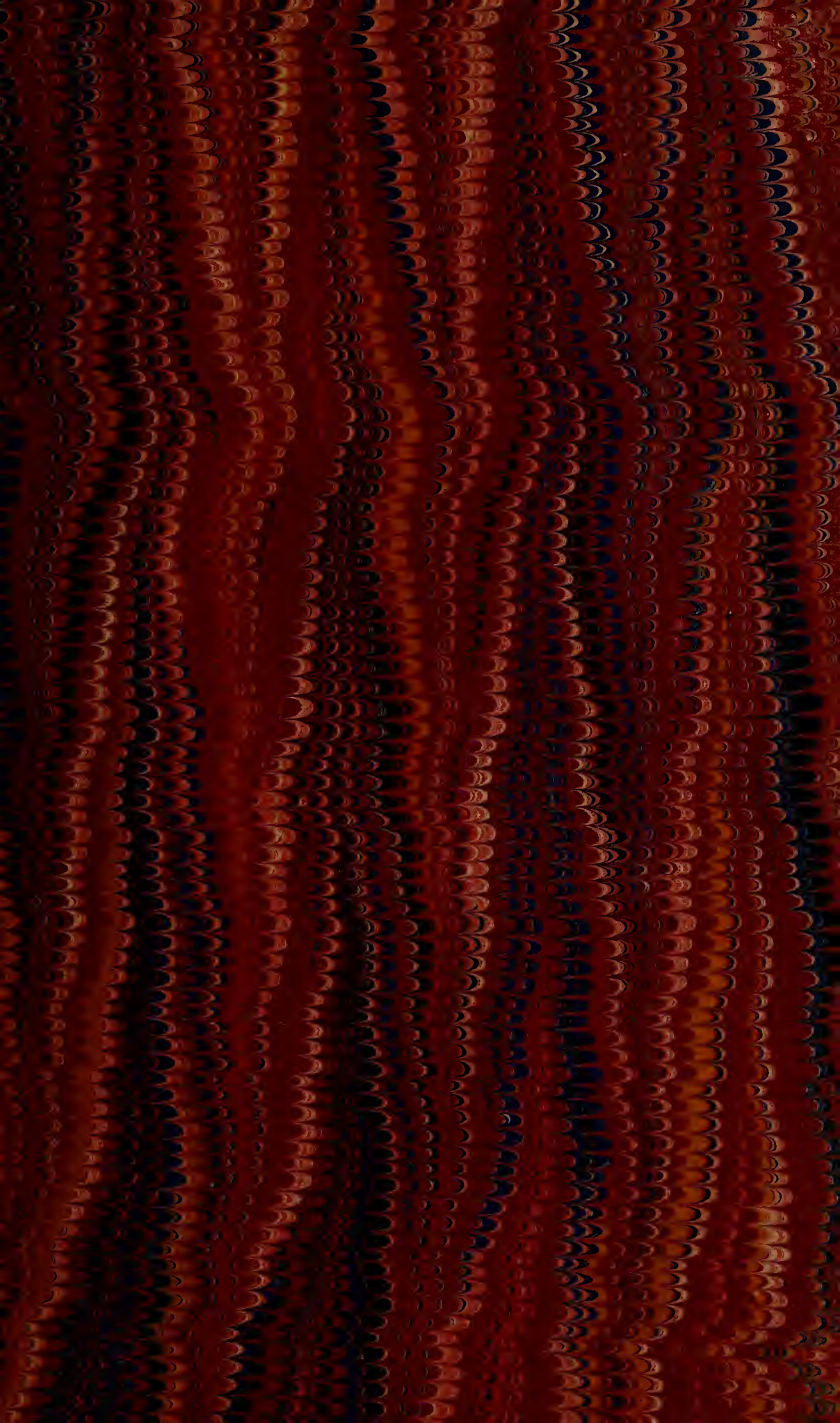

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